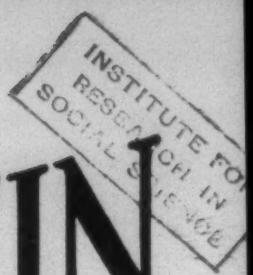


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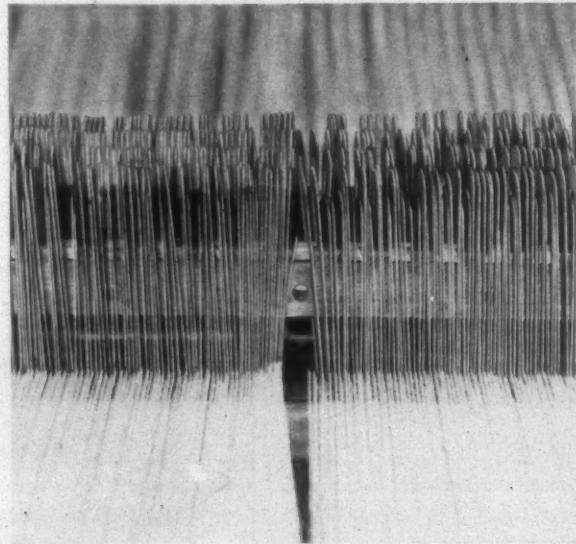


VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1930

No. 20

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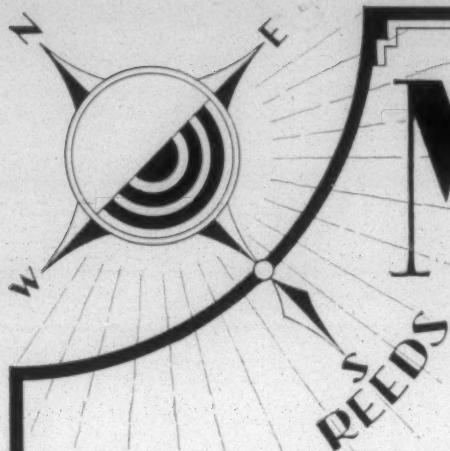
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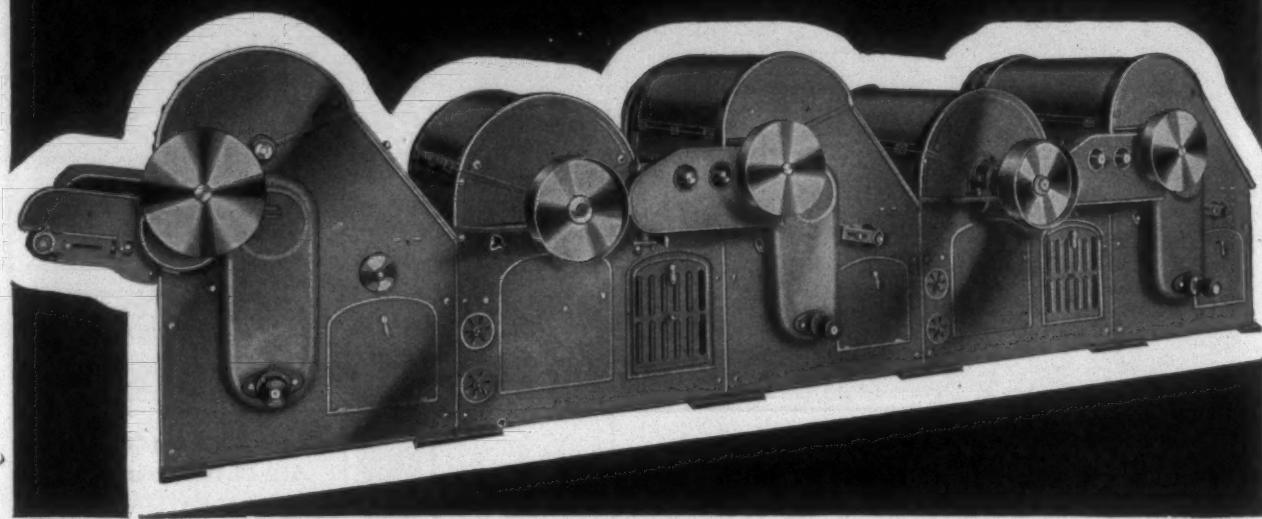
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1930

No. 20

Print Cloth and Narrow Sheetings Group Meets

THE meeting of the print cloth and narrow sheetings group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, held last Friday at Spartanburg, S. C., brought together about 60 mill executives for a study of the present conditions in the industry. The attendance represented about 100,000 rooms.

Sentiment expressed at the meeting was against a complete shutdown of the mills, although a continuance of the present curtailment schedules on print cloths and narrow sheetings was understood to be favored. Although it was admitted that present conditions would justify a complete suspension of production for the present, the mill owners expressed a consciousness of their responsibility to their employees and felt that a complete closing of the mills, even for a short time, would impose hardships not compatible with the advantages to be gained.

George A. Sloan, president of the Institute and Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board were present and took part in the discussion.

That all overtime or extra hour work should be abolished, that there should be a strict observance of the full noon hour given employees for getting dinner with their families, and that every effort should be made to increase consumption by extending the use of cotton goods so a further heaping up of stocks would be forestalled were points emphasized by attending mill men.

Study Conditions

Present and prospective conditions were examined thoroughly in the light of recent financial and business developments and discussion developed a general appreciation of the efforts on the part of the industry to avoid the evil of a wholesale shutdown.

That there has been a marked increase in the use of cotton goods manufactured by the narrow sheetings and print cloth groups was clearly indicated by statistics presented to the mill executives. These figures, covering a period of ten months in 1929, showed an increase of 16 per cent in the total amount of finished goods over the same period of 1928.

Printed cloth showed an increase of 21 per cent; total print cloths printed, 23 per cent; print cloth printed for wash goods and dress goods, 30 per cent; total narrow sheetings printed for wash dress goods, 50 per cent over the ten months period of 1928.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the American cotton textile industry during the past year has been the success with which cotton has gained fashion importance, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Sloan considers this trend significant to manufacturers and growers alike because it has given cotton

the benefit of a more favorable psychology and greater popularity among a public which continues to associate cotton textiles with wearing apparel even though this is but one of their many important uses.

"The success of the present popularity of cotton," he said, "reflects the progress made in the technique of style and design. During 1929 cottons were produced in new patterns, new constructions and finishes which enhance cotton's inherent qualities of comfort, cleanliness and youthful appearance. This augurs well for the new year.

"As a natural corollary and also as a result of the industry's organized efforts to extend the vogue for cotton, the volume of cotton goods going into consumption for styled apparel during 1929 was substantially larger than in the preceding year, or in any recent year. Statistics for the first eleven months of the year indicate that the aggregate volume of cotton goods printed was 17 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1928.

"This increase in the popular demand for styled cotton goods does not appear to be a sudden or spontaneous development but a result of the noticeable trend which has steadily grown during the last few years. One of the most favorable factors in the present year is that cotton enjoyed fashion prestige to a greater degree during 1929 than at any other time during the past decade.

"What has already been accomplished in this direction is only part of the entire task for the mere fact that cottons have enjoyed an exceptional popularity during one season or two seasons does not guarantee that they will continue to do so unless the industry—or that part which is concerned with this particular market—continues by intensive efforts to maintain and improve upon this advantageous position.

"By its educational activities in bringing to light the manifold advantages of cotton for various uses the Institute is becoming more and more established and recognized as a clearing house of information that is especially important to the trade. The number of requests for style information has grown steadily since the Institute organized its special promotional service last February. This has been particularly noticeable during the past two months since the advance lines for spring and summer of 1930 were brought out. Almost daily the Institute has received calls from representatives of very important wholesale and retail distributors of styled apparel and cotton piece-goods seeking information as to new style trends that would enable individual firms to prepare their own seasonal and special merchandising plans. Influential buying organizations in New York City representing retail dry-

(Continued on Page 34)

Efficient Cleaning of Cotton

By T. Nuttall*

THE problem of the efficient cleaning of raw cotton appears to me to be beset with difficulties. Many people join issue with me at once on this point, and say that it is efficiently cleaned. I admit that some sorts of cotton are easier to clean than others, notably Egyptian cotton, but even in the best yarn, neps and mites remain after the ring frame or mule.

The card being the last cleaning machine, leaf and seed fall out under the doffer comb at a point where the cleaning process is finished. Sand and leaf appear on the roller beam of the draw-frame and the fly-frame, the mule, the ring-frame lappets, and on all winding machinery. Surely this should not happen if our cleaning machinery were more efficient.

The number of inventions and appliances for clearing the yarn at the winding frame are legion. For the most part, they aim at the performance of one of two duties: either the removal of slubs or the removal of leaf, seed, and nep. The product of a clean yarn is of increasing importance when it is woven in conjunction with artificial silk; it is a matter of importance in all grades and counts of yarn. Therefore, at the outset, we are faced with the problem: Why is there sand and dust at the draw-frame, and why is the temperature of the average card-room so dusty as to cause the Government to interest themselves in this problem? I think the answer to both questions lies in the scutching-room.

In dealing with American cotton, at the present time there are several factors which add to the difficulties. One is the high density bale; another is indifferent ginning; a third, sledged, snapped, or badly picked cotton, and a fourth, severe competition and price-cutting, which necessitate the use of low-grade cotton. Speaking generally, there has been no corresponding or adequate alteration in the designing of blowing-room machinery to meet these altered conditions. Mere addition of scutching-room machinery of existing type does not seem to me to meet the case, probably owing to its low efficiency as a cleaning agent.

Three courses appear to be open to the cotton spinner: (1) To buy cleaner cotton; (2) to install new machinery; (3) to improve the efficiency of existing machinery. In most cases the first is impossible on account of competition; the second will not help because new machines are constructed on the same principles as the old, and may be expected, therefore, to give similar results, hence the line of least resistance appears to lie in the third course, that of improving the efficiency of existing machinery. With this end in view it is well to examine the problem from Dr. Ball's standpoint—that of the cotton hair.

First of all, raw cotton is readily compressed, and when compressed is in a remarkable degree resistant to penetration and separation. A second point is that it will not stand up to be hit, but dodges the blow every time, and a third point is that after having been opened as in the web at the card, it can be restored almost instantly to a compact mass, and can only be brought to its open state again by the same means which put it in that state in the first instance.

"D" Trunks and Dirt Bars

It may be taken as a maxim that it is impossible to extract light and heavy impurities by the same means and deposit them in the same receptacle, but, with the

exception of the so-called dust cages, this is what is attempted. Leaving for the moment the hopper feeder and considering first the "D" trunks and dirtbars in Buckley openers, scutchers, etc., the text-books say that heavy dirt falls out by gravity from the moving mass of the cotton, or is scraped off by contact with the grids or bars and is deposited between the same, but an examination of the product of these cleaning instruments shows that all sorts of impurities are found trapped here; heavy shell and leaf, short and even fairly long fibre, and fine dust.

Since short fibre and dust are to be found floating in the atmosphere of the cardroom, how is it to be expected that these impurities will fall out by gravity from a stream of air moving at approximately 4000 ft. per min. Obviously, some other explanation than that of gravity must be found. If the impurities were scraped off by actual contact with the bars, then on a 45 in. Buckley it would be expected that there would be found in the dirt receptacle more heavy dirt and less fibre, owing to the greater bar area, but the reverse is the case, and there is more fibre and less dirt; whereas in the "D" trunks the cotton is confined to a narrow space, and only a small portion of the cotton can come in contact with the division plates.

It is suggested that the true action of the dirt bars and "D" trunks is more likely to be due to an eddy being set up at the back of each blade or bar. Impurities, whether heavy or light, in the shape of detached fibres or dust on coming under the influence of the eddy are carried down between the bars and a percentage of the impurities remain and are trapped, either by gravity or by entanglement with other accumulations, or by a definite down draught. If this be so, then no useful service can be gained by sub-dividing the "D" trunks or dirtbar chambers into a multiplicity of compartments.

It was observed at one mill, fitted with the latest type of cleaning machinery, that the dirt bars leading up to the cages of a finisher scutcher were heavily loaded with leaf and seed. From this the machine-maker deduced a high efficiency in the dirt bars, but since the cleaning process in the scutching-room was virtually complete at this point, it seemed to me that the presence of dirt in these bars was proof of the inefficiency of the cleaning apparatus which preceded them.

Another point in connection with "D" trunks and dirt bar is that if the air stream be sufficient to hold in suspension and carry forward comparatively heavy material such as cotton, then surely it is strong enough to hold in suspension and carry forward, mixed with the cotton, the lighter impurities; therefore, the action of this type of apparatus must be of low efficiency, and haphazard in its action.

The Rotary Cleaner

The next type of cleaning apparatus to be considered is the rotary cleaner. Here, again all work below atmospheric pressure, as in the pneumatic conduit previously described. They may be divided into three types: (1) Those with dead dirt boxes, such as the Crighton; (2) those with partially dead dirt boxes, where the air supply is admitted in part, through the retaining bars, and partly after leaving the rotary cleaner, such as the Buckley opener; (3) those where the air is supplied entirely through the bars, such as the finisher scutcher.

The impurities ejected by these three types are characteristic; the dead dirt box of a Crighton contains more fibre and dust, and a smaller proportion of large-sized impurities than the other two machines; a finisher scutcher contains practically no dust, but a large proportion of large shell, leaf, stick, seeds, and seed-coat, and flocks. All of them rely upon centrifugal force as the main cleaning agent, assisted to a greater or lesser degree by the whipping action of the cotton across the edges of the bars. Both these functions are reduced in efficiency according to the amount of air drawn in between the bars; and the lighter the impurities the more they restrained and taken back into the machine by the action of the air currents entering the bars.

The difference in the character of the wastes is therefore accounted for. There is, in fact, an almost entire absence of light dirt in the finisher scutcher droppings, because it is impossible to eject light impurities in the face of a strong air stream. The question then arises: What happens to the light impurities which fail to settle in the dirt box? It has hitherto been held that the cages remove these. A simple experiment is sufficient to cause grave doubt as to their efficiency as dust removers. If the chamber leading to the dust cages be viewed across the machine, it would be observed that the air leading to the cages, and which carries the cotton forward, is heavily laden with dust; whereas, if glass panels be fitted so that the inside of the cages can be viewed across the machine, the amount of dust in the interior of the cage is almost imperceptible. The question then arises as to where the dust has gone; obviously, it must remain in the cotton and be embodied in the lap.

The Cotton Card

On reaching the card, however, conditions are very different. The surfaces of the licker-in and cylinder converge, carry air round, and compress it, and project it above atmospheric pressure between the cylinder and the back plate of the card. At this point, therefore, the card is working above atmospheric pressure, and the dust-laden air escapes where possible. It is prevented from escaping above the feed roller by the flannel covered closing rod, and therefore finds exit at the top edge of the back plate and between the flats as they come into position on the bend.

The peculiarity of the escaping air is that, according to the position of the flat as it approaches the bend, so does the air escape, first outwards and downwards from the back plate over the licker-in; and then as the position of the flat changes this draught ceases, and there is an air escape between the flats position to the back roller shaft; in fact, there is a constant blowing out and breathing in at this point, alternately.

It follows, therefore, that the atmosphere of the card room varies in dust content in proportion to the dust content of the lap. This naturally leads to a return to the scutching-room for the further consideration of the failure of the condensing cages to remove the dust adequately.

It is thought that cages were primarily introduced as collectors and condensers of cotton in a pneumatic circuit, but since they removed a certain amount of dust they became known as "dust cages"; whereas they should be known as "condensing cages." One of the main objects of such is to obtain an even and compact layer of cotton on it, and of considerable density. This layer of cotton acts as a respirator which prevents the passage of dust into the interior of the cage, and the only particles which are available for removal are those which lie adjacent to the mesh of the cage itself.

It has been stated that the uncovered portion of the cage is free to permit passage of dust into the interior, but if the draught leading to the nip of the cage be sufficient to carry the cotton thereto, then it is not likely that light dust will leave the main current and fly up to the uncovered portion of the cage; in fact, the absence of cotton in any portion of the cage indicates an insufficient draught to carry it there. Cases have actually come under observation where the machine-maker deliberately forms his lap in the bottom cage almost entirely; the upper cage being left bare.

In this case it was observed that as the revolving surface of the top cage came into view, having on it slight streamers of cotton attached to the perforations, these streamers flew out from the cage at right-angles to it, thus proving that not only was the bare part of the cage not taking air in, but that it was actually taking air out, or that air was issuing from it. Cases have also been observed where the top cages were being used for lap forming that an accumulation of fluff inside the bottom cage flew up and stuck to the interior of the bottom cage; again proving that actually air was coming out of the cage, and not going into it.

The Condensing Cage

At the same time the behavior of the condensing cage was being investigated an experience occurred which is interesting, since it shows how easy it is to act upon a mistaken supposition. Inquiry was made from a machine-maker as to his reasons for two equal-sized cages of rather larger diameter than is customary, and whether, under such conditions, a level lap could be obtained. The reply was, that while the large size cages were not too large to obtain an even lap-sheet, they did allow the finer impurities to be drawn from the cotton during its passage on to the cages. At first sight, it would appear to be reasonable to expect that the larger the cage, the lighter the distribution of cotton thereon. This would, however, involve a lighter lap and less production, and, conversely, smaller cages, a heavier lap and more production, which is of course, absurd.

If, instead of size of cage, exposed area be taken, the same reasoning holds good. In this particular machine the exposed area was the smallest out of four representative machine-makers, but the diameter of these cages was the largest. It appears to be manifest that, no matter what be the size of the cages or the exposed area, the weight of cotton deposited per foot of machine width must be constant for any given weight of lap. What then is the true statement? Probably the following:—

Speaking generally, air moves most freely in straight lines. The mouthpiece leads directly to the nip of the cage; at this point there is a top and bottom draught in close proximity; therefore it is here that the cotton concentrates first. As the concentration increases, the draught is reduced and the surplus cotton is then carried to the uncovered portion of the cage until equilibrium is obtained. The shape of the chamber appears to be designed to encourage eddies and assist this action. If the speed of weight of feed or the speed of the cages be varied, the exposed area receives a heavier or lighter covering over a larger or smaller area, one or the other, or a combination of both, and the dust extracting efficiency of the cage is thereby affected.

Provided that the cages are large enough to give equal draught over the internal side of an exposed area of adequate size, there would appear to be no useful purpose served by increasing the size of the cages be-

(Continued on Page 36)

Rayon Sizing in American Mills *

By F. G. La Piana, Ph.G., Technical Service Department, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc.

IN weaving cloth the warp of which consists of rayon yarn it is necessary to size the rayon fibers so that they will withstand the friction and chafing of the weaving operation.

Rayon yarns are made up of numerous and continuous fine filaments very lightly twisted together (ordinarily two and one-half turns to the inch). These filaments taken singly are very weak and break very easily when rubbed against hard or rough surfaces. Therefore they must be banded together and must be covered with a protective coating so that when going through the reeds and the harness they will stand the friction without breaking and fuzzing up. This is the chief object in sizing rayon yarn.

Elongation and Critical Point of Yarn

In sizing rayon fibers another property of the yarn must be kept in view constantly. Under tension these fibers elongate very much like natural silk; as a matter of fact, it would not be very far from the truth to say that the processing qualities of the yarn are determined by the percentage of elongation. Furthermore, when this yarn is elongated under tension a point is reached at which the yarn loses its shape and strength. This point varies according to the different brands and grades of rayon, but is close to 50 per cent of the total elongation at the breaking point. This critical point must never be reached for successful weaving and finishing of rayon cloth. In the sizing operation the yarn is subjected to more pulling and stretching than in any other operation. Great care must therefore be exercised to keep the regain in yardage to a percentage well below the critical point.

Another factor in the sizing of rayon yarn is its weakness while wet. This property necessitates very careful handling of the yarn from the moment it enters the size bath until the excess moisture is driven off by drying.

Necessary Properties of Rayon Size in General

In sizing cotton warps, a more or less thick solution of starch is used which has sufficient penetration properties to ground itself well on the fibers. At the same time the size should tie in the small protruding fibers with a flexible film. Rayon differs from cotton in that the filaments are continuous and therefore only need to be held together in one thread. A very thin size must be used to get a thorough penetration between the filaments, making them adhere one to the other and giving the yarn the property of a clean-cut break. The film produced by the size must be pliable, and tough but not brittle. Rayon sizing must give a transparent film; particularly in sizing skein-dyed yarns. Anything that affects the natural luster of the yarn is objectionable.

Our experience has been that the proper amount of size varies from 3 to 5 per cent of the weight of the dry yarn. Warps for materials that are sold and used direct from the looms—e. g., some draperies, bedspreads, etc.—are sized very lightly, while goods that must be desized and finished after weaving may be more or less heavily sized according to the amount of friction they will be subjected to in the loom.

Another important feature of a rayon size concerns its desizing qualities. Rayon fibers, as we said above,

are very weak in the wet state and therefore cannot be subjected to any harsh treatment in the desizing operation. Still all the size must be completely removed if perfect dyeing is to be obtained and a soft silky finish given to the fabric. It is therefore important that the size be of such nature that it will dissolve and wash out as easily as possible without the aid of strong chemicals or the use of prolonged high temperatures.

Moisture

High temperature must be avoided in drying sized rayon so as to retain in the yarn approximately its original moisture, which is about 10 per cent. Of course, the temperature used depends upon the denier of the yarn, the number of ends in the warp and the speed of the sizing machine.

Temperature of Sizing Bath

A variety of opinions exist as to the proper temperature of the size bath. Some mills obtain very good results with temperatures ranging from 120 to 140 deg., others use temperatures as high as 150 to 170 deg. F., and still others use their size below 100 deg. F. For dyed yarns the lower temperatures are more appropriate. The necessity of using rather low temperatures in sizing rayon is one of the reasons why the sizing material must stay fluid and thin.

Skein Sizing

In sizing rayon skeins particular attention should be given to the viscosity of the size. Only very thin solutions should be used composed of materials which, while adhesive enough to hold the filaments of the same thread together, when dried will not glue the threads so strongly that it will cause breaking of the filaments if the skeins are shaken and the threads separated one from the other. If the size is thin enough, a few turns of the yarn in the size bath will be sufficient to get the desired results. The surplus of size is best removed by hydroextracting. The practice of wringing the skein is faulty, as it causes very uneven stretch and breakage of filaments. For skein sizing, low temperatures are preferable, especially with skeins dyed with direct colors.

Warp Sizing

In preparing rayon warps for the loom beam, two methods are generally used in this country—one, broadly speaking, might be called the "cotton method," the other the "silk method." In the first method the rayon is transferred from the skein to the spools and from the spools to the warper beams. Each warper beam contains from 300 to 600 ends. The yarn goes directly from the warper beam to the slasher. In this method the cylinder slasher for cotton warps is used. Generally, only the larger of the cylinders is employed, the small cylinder being eliminated. The warper beams are placed in a horizontal position at the back of the sizing machine on a frame slightly inclined so that the first beam will be at the same level of the size box, the next an inch or so higher, and so on. The necessary number of beams, depending on the total number of ends in the warp, are placed in position. The yarn is run from each warper beam directly into a warper comb fixed in front of the size box, one end from each beam in one dent. Since the beams are placed on the frame at different levels, the yarn from the higher beam does not touch or rub the yarn from the lower beam. Weights are attached to the flanges of the beams to

*Address before Annual Meeting American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

keep the unfolding of the yarn at a uniform tension. From the comb the yarn is guided into the size box. In some of the mills the yarn is immersed in the size as is done with cotton; in some others the yarn is taken directly through the nip of the two rollers. The lower of the rollers, made of copper, rotates in the size; the top roller, or squeeze roller (which may vary in weight according to the denier of the yarn being sized), is covered with flannel on a base of burlap. The copper roller should not be covered. From the nip the yarn is carried over the large drying cylinder to the guide roll, and then through as many split rods as there are section beams to the take-up rolls, and to the loom beam. It is to be noted that this method is prevalent throughout the Southern mills. The operatives of these mills are used to cotton machinery and seem to prefer it to any other. There is no doubt but that they are obtaining satisfactory results.

On the other side, most of the Northern mills prefer the so-called "silk method." These mills have adopted the new rayon slashers. In this method the warp is beamed on the horizontal warper, and consequently the sizing is done from beam to beam. Proper tension is applied to the let-off beam for uniform release. On this type of slasher the size pan is smaller than in the regular cotton slasher and the yarn is never immersed in the size but is run through a three-roller quetsch. It is first passed over the top roll and then back between the central and lower roll, and from there a set of three drying cans. The sizing solution is applied to the yarn by the action of the bottom roller, which rotates in the solution pan and brings the size up in the nip between the middle and the bottom rollers. There is an evident advantage in this method due to the fact that the pulling of the warp from the let-off takes place when the yarn is still dry at the nip between the top and middle rollers, and so excessive stretching of the yarn is eliminated. The three drying cylinders are much smaller than the one large cylinder of the cotton slasher and the temperature can be regulated in each one of them separately.

Sizing Materials

Dextrines and Starches.

Dextrines and starches more or less modified are sometimes used for sizing rayon. Dextrines have a tendency of making the yarn stiff and brittle; and starches, besides their high viscosity and the opacity of their films, require special treatment for complete removal in the desizing process. The amount to use depends largely on the degree of conversion or degeneration of the starch molecule, as this determines the viscosity of the solution.

Natural Gums: Tragacanth, Locust Bean Gum, Gum Arabic, etc.

Solutions of these products cannot be made quickly, and they have to be very carefully strained to eliminate lumps and gritty matter. Tragacanth and Locust Bean gum make a very thick paste at a concentration of 4 or 5 per cent, and these pastes have to be greatly diluted before they can be used for sizing and in consequence the resultant film is very weak in adhesive qualities. Gum Arabic is more suitable, due to the viscosity of its solution, but the film is harsh and brittle.

Gelatines and Animal Glues.

The earliest sizes for rayon were made out of these materials. Only the finest grades of gelatine and glue can be used, and, of course, these are very costly. The addition of glycerine and some good preservative is necessary with products of this kind. The gelatine or

glue must be steeped in water for about twenty-four hours before it is ready to be dissolved by heating. The proper concentration depends upon the jelly strength of the material and the kind of sizing to be done. Mixtures of gelatine, dextrine and soluble starch have been put on the market.

Raygomm.

Raygomm is a standardized product made in various types suitable for the different grades of rayon as well as for the varying methods used in the sizing operation. It is a neutral pure white powder, prepared easily with only fifteen minutes' boiling. The clear solution will remain fluid at room temperature for several days and may be used hot or cold. Raygomm leaves an even, transparent, flexible film of size on the fiber. Yarns thus sized with raygomm are free from harshness, smooth and of improved tensile strength. Colors retain their brilliancy and the natural luster of the yarn remains unaffected. Desizing can be done by any of the usual processes.

The amount of raygomm used varies from 4 to 8 ounces of raygomm to a gallon of water, according to the method of sizing, construction of cloth and denier of the yarn.

December Sales Exceed Production

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of December, 1929, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during the four weeks December amounted to 243,735,000 yards, or at the rate of 60,934,000 yards per week.

Sales during December were 302,934,000 yards, or 124.3 per cent of production. Shipments during the month were 214,148,000 yards, equivalent to 87.9 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 461,013,000 yards, representing an increase of 6.9 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on December 31 were 431,018,000 representing an increase of 25.9 per cent during the month.

Production Statistics—December, 1929

The following statistics cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths, and represent a very large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States. This reported represents all of the yardage reported to our association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. It is a consolidation of the same twenty-three groups covered by our reports since October, 1927. The figures for the month of December cover a period of four weeks.

December, 1929 (4 weeks)

Production, yards	243,735,000
Sales, yards	302,934,000
Ratio of sales to production, per cent	124.3
Shipments, yards	214,148,000
Ratio of shipments to production, per cent	87.9
Stocks on hand December 1, yards	431,426,000
Stocks on hand December 31, yards	461,013,000
Change in stocks, percentage increase	6.9
Unfilled orders December 1, yards	342,232,000
Unfilled orders December 31, yards	431,018,000
Change in unfilled orders, percentage increase	25.9

Importance of Scientific Cost Methods

By Frederick Moore*

I have no single specific to offer for the solution of the problem in the textile industry and do not think any exists.

I think it is a question of how long mills can afford to wait before complete financial embarrassment for signs of encouragement in sales. Higher price levels will undoubtedly come in the course of events if curtailment programs are continued, but mere improvements in market conditions brought about, as they are, by the force of circumstances, can afford at the best only temporary relief so long as the industry remains hampered by too much precedent and it continues to assume an attitude of hesitancy towards matters of internal betterment.

We hear a great deal today about the "Law of the survival of the Fittest." Whether or not such a law exists and makes itself felt in the textile industry is immaterial. The fact remains that in all branches of industry some natural law provides that the curve of evolution shall always be upward. The textile industry cannot thus remain static, merely marking time for the opportunity to profit by the usual periodic improvements in economic and market conditions. It must assume a still more favorable attitude towards the possibilities opened by the scientific study of improved machinery facilities, experiments in manufacturing and distribution and the importance of proper methods of costing.

Need Scientific Cost Methods

In so far as our relation to the industry, that of costing, is concerned, we are convinced that no single unit of the industry can continue long in competition with others infinitely more efficient in matters of this kind. The movement towards the introduction of improved machinery facilities goes hand in hand with the introduction of better and more scientific methods of costing and as both of these movements gain momentum, no manufacturer can be expected to hold his own where either one of them are greatly inferior to those of his competitor.

If one manufacturer operates on the basis of precise and immediate information with respect to the cost of each yarn count and each construction of fabric made, and the other without, all other things being equal, it is only a question of time when, even in spite of intelligent co-operation through trade associations or decided improvement in market prices, the latter will either be absorbed or forced indefinitely out of the business.

During the past two years textile mill executives have been reviewing their cost accounting methods and have been asking themselves whether or not they fully meet their requirements. This is evidenced by the fact that during the twelve months of 1929 our firm was called upon to install our cost methods in different mills with an aggregate total spindles upwards of one million and with looms with a combined total in excess of twenty thousand.

Requirements of Cost System

In response to this demand, we adapted our cost methods to the situation in cotton mills located throughout a large part of the South and a wide diversification of products were covered from mills spinning carded and combed yarns to others weaving fine broad-

*Of Rhyne, Moore & Thies, Textile Cost Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.

cloths, shirtings, dress goods, towels, blankets and rayon mixed goods.

The desire on the part of cotton mill executives to improve their methods of costing could be narrowed down to a few major requirements. For instance it seemed to be invariably expected and demanded that costs should be obtained without the elaborate distribution of expenses on permanent cost records but rather by the use of textile calculations, arranged and designed to give quick results for the purpose of current management. Some of these requirements could be summarized as follows:

1. That the cost accountant be thoroughly familiar with textile operations, processes and textile calculations.
2. That individual yarn or fabric costs be based primarily upon normal machinery productive possibilities in established operating hours.
3. That the basic principles of the cost methods provide for periodic disclosure of departures from normal both in production and in cost simultaneously with the computation of the full actual cost and that the latter be determined merely by applying departures from normal currently to the normal cost of each yarn or fabric.
4. That actual accomplishments be compared currently in this manner with normal possibilities while at the same time the cause and the effect of all departures from normal be promptly and definitely located.
5. That the fundamental plan of costing be so arranged and applied that each individual yarn or fabric cost could be adjusted with facility to all constant or contemplated changes in internal operations and that it be not necessary to be constantly refiguring these costs in order to adjust them to the basis of current conditions.
6. That the cost methods developed be permanent in nature and that while the cost itself might change, the methods could be used indefinitely without constantly calling upon cost accountants for the purpose of revising the established methods.

Many Mills Indifferent

Unfortunately there still exists an attitude of indifference on the part of many mill executives with respect to the possibilities and the value of proper and common sense methods of costing. Some seem to argue that since a knowledge of their individual yarn or fabric cost would have little influence when it comes to pricing their products, an extended knowledge of their costs is greatly minimized.

It is of course true to a greater or less extent that prices are controlled by market conditions but it is likewise true that these same conditions do not require a mill executive to make those constructions of goods that are unprofitable but how is he to know the exact state of affairs with only a limited knowledge of their cost? Is it not quite likely that in part prices are where they are today because, due to the lack of a proper knowledge of costing, some mills persisted in increasing production on unprofitable constructions of goods to the disadvantage of others that could be more favorably placed in production?

Balanced Production

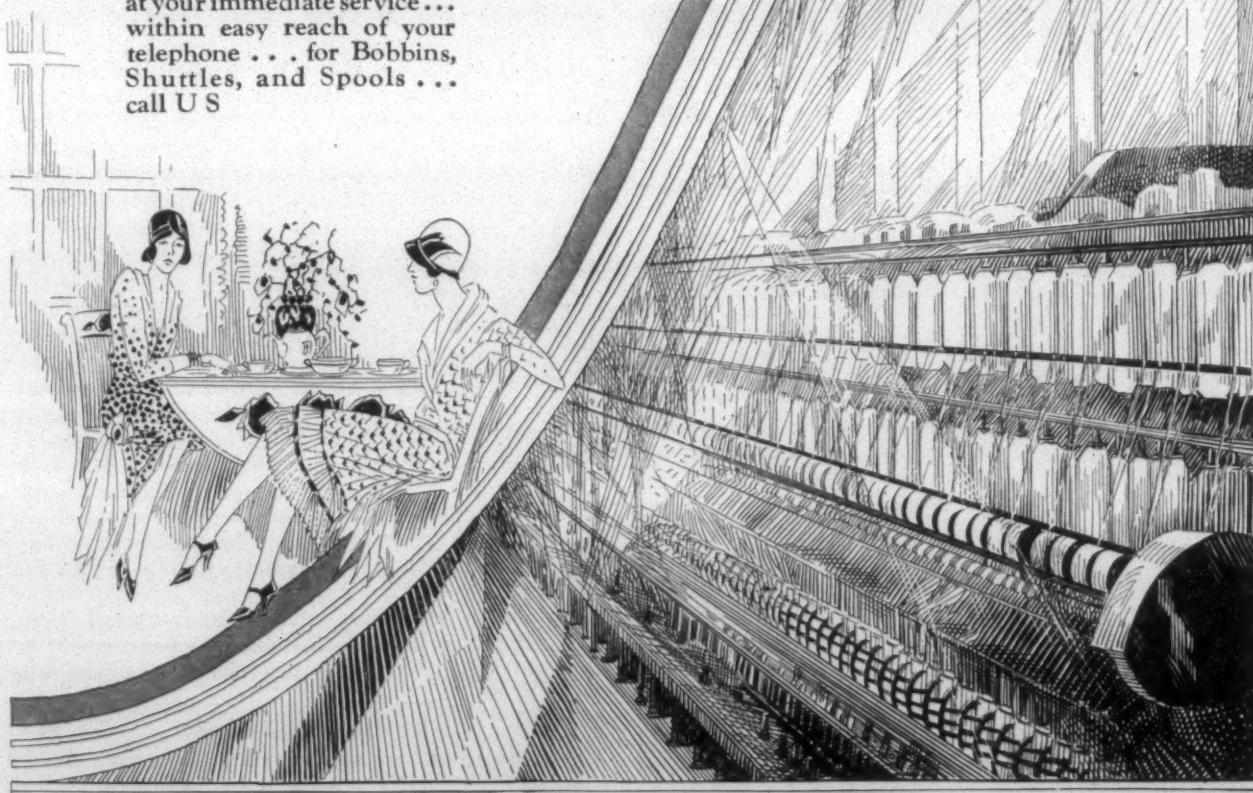
Viewed at least from one angle "balanced production to meet demand" does not mean necessarily intermittent periods of general curtailment, but rather the con-

(Continued on Page 32)

THE NEW STYLE

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Testing of Raw Silk for Chiffon Hosiery*

By Warren P. Seem, of Julius Kayser & Co.

THE raw silk requirements of the knitting industry in size range from 10/12 to 24/26 deniers. In quality from the very best that can be reeled to the medium grades.

In color, both white and yellow are used, but white is preferred as the yellow causes trouble in dyeing the light shades.

The bulk of the consumption for hosiery is 13/15 denier white.

The standards threads of hosiery tram are based on common multiples of raw size 14. Seasonal requirements and degrees of fashion call for frequent changes in the size of thread and when they can be made up in common multiples of raw size 14 then silk in stock and contracted for can be efficiently used. When special sizes are used, such as 1 end of 28/30 for two thread and 42/44 for three thread, then it is often difficult to change over to the market requirements as when done it may mean a change in silk contracts or leave a large stock of raw silk in storage that cannot be disposed of profitably. The special sizes are also unpopular because when knit in the gum they are too hard and knit a sleazy fabric, nor are they even enough to meet the requirements of chiffon and sheer hosiery.

The warp knitting division of the industry, knitting Tricot and Milanese fabric, uses a large amount of 16/18 and 20/22 and a small amount of 24/26 in the gum. A large amount of 13/15 is thrown into 2 thread 8 turns, hoiled off and knit into Milanese and Tricot fabric which is cut and made into gloves and underwear.

There are four general classes of hosiery viz., chiffon, made from 2 and 3 thread mostly knit ingrain; sheer, made from 4 and 5 thread; service sheer, made from 7 thread and service weight, made from 10 thread.

The sheer, service sheer, and service weight are mostly knit in the gum. The chiffons are mostly knit in grain.

Chiffon Requirements

The Chiffon products require the highest quality in nature, evenness, cleanliness, and neatness. They are bought by a high class trade, who believe that a stocking having light and dark bands or streaks due to uneven threads, indicate a cheap stocking or a second. They are willing to pay a good price for fine gauge clear stocking or one free from bands and other raw silk defects. At present the demand in the States for silk suitable for chiffon hosiery is about 500 bales a year. There is every indication that this consumption can be increased provided the hosiery manufacturers can buy a supply of raw silk even enough to produce a clear product without too great a loss of seconds. At the present time the seconds on chiffon hosiery are enormous due principally to light and dark bands, and the trade is greatly dissatisfied with what are offered as firsts.

A course of thread across the stocking averages about one yard in length. Sixty per cent of the bands or streaks in chiffon and sheer products are from 1/10 to 1/8-inch wide, and represent mostly coarse threads from 5 to 10 yards long. The streaks, light and dark, show a range in size from 15 to 35 per cent.

The seriplane panel method does not indicate the short lengths of fine and coarse threads, therefore, one cannot specify the seriplane percentage that will always produce clear two, three and four thread hosiery. The gauge test used by the Julius Kayser Company does

indicate the relative number of short lengths of uneven threads, but as it is not generally adopted or understood, the speaker will use the 18-meter sizing test to illustrate the grade of evenness required to produce clear chiffon and sheer products.

Experience shows that the evenness required for chiffon and sheer hosiery by the 18-meter sizing test is as follows:

2 thread not over 1.	Denier mean deviation
3 thread not over 1.45	Denier mean deviation
4 thread not over 1.30	Denier mean deviation

As to average size, evenness is essential and the trade should be satisfied with as near as 14 denier size as the reeler can produce when checking his reeling girls with the 18-meter test.

What evidence is there that the silk can be produced?

First, many clear stockings in chiffon and sheer products are sold and distributed.

Second, many skeins are even but they are so mixed with uneven skeins that separation is impractical.

Must Check Reelers

The marvelous skill displayed by the reeling girl in reeling average size with thread that is very uneven, impresses one that if the reeling girls are checked up often enough with 18 meter sizings, instead of 225 and 450, then quality requirement will be met.

Mr. Tanahashi said at the 1928 Technical Conference in Japan that from a theoretical and practical point of view, classification by average value of essential characteristics is rational. With this statement I am perfectly in accord, but desire to impress upon the reelers that as products coming under my supervision are not rated on average quality but on the amount of imperfect goods produced, therefore, the practice in the filature of mixing even with unevenly reeled skeins, to raise the general average of the filature and get a better selling price, must cease if the ideal set by Mr. Tanahashi is to become the standard.

When 50 per cent of evenly reeled silk is mixed with 50 per cent of unevenly reeled silk, it does not improve the product but makes it worse because the unevenness becomes more pronounced due to the comparison.

Raw silk should be sorted as to evenness into a sufficient number of levels or grades so that one can select the class that produces a passable product, then seconds can be kept at the minimum and plants operated efficiently.

For chiffon and sheer products there should be no major cleanliness defect. The minor defects should be under 400 to a pound. The neatness defects should be under 25,000 to a pound.

Purity of Silk Thread

The greater part of hosiery is knit from gum thread which is made pliable in knitting by passing over a wet wick.

Raw silk at times contains from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of a combination of sand, lime and magnesia salts and grease which becomes soft in the soaking bath, unites with the soaking emulsion and often causes a sticky film to cover the thread. This film again softens and becomes sticky as the thread passes over the wet wick in knitting and leaves a slight deposit on the carrier tubes and needles causing holes in stockings and other knitting troubles.

The knitting industry requires raw silk that is free from such impurities.

(Continued on Page 34)

*Address before Technical Raw Silk Conference in New York.

Plans for Broadening Textile Education in North Carolina*

By E. C. Brooks, President North Carolina State College

A SURVEY of the conditions of textile education in America discloses the following facts:

The Enrollment

In New England, this education is so organized that schools of college grade are provided both for day students and night students. In the South and other sections of the country, provision are made as a rule for only day students of college grade. During the past five years, the enrollment in these schools has remained practically stationary, with a tendency to decline. This is also true of the number graduating both from day schools and the night schools; however, it is interesting to observe that the night schools in New England enroll about seven times as many students as enrolled in the day schools and this ratio applies likewise to the number of graduates.

The Lowell Textile School in stating the object for broadening textile education in Massachusetts, says, "The plan was organized by the apparent crisis in the leading industry of New England, due to the rapid development of the manufacture of the coarse cotton fabrics in the Southern States. It is believed that this crisis could be met only by a wider and more thorough application of the science and arts in the production of finer and more varied fabrics." If this applies to New England, it likewise applies to North Carolina, since textile manufacturing has begun to develop far to the South of us.

But what is the cause of the failure of textile education to keep pace with technical education in other fields? It is apparent that during the past five years textile education has not progressed in the same ratio that engineering and other technical vocations have progressed. We should examine the cause when considering the broadening of textile education in North Carolina.

Is it due to the shifting of the center of textile industry—to New England's losing a part of its prestige and the South not yet aware of its opportunity?

Is it due to depression and business condition of the textile industry and a tendency to wait until the direction is better defined?

Is it due to the over supply of labor in the newer centers, and the ease with which mills can train their own workers?

Is it due to the nature of the textile industry and a lack of demand for a supply of the more highly educated men in special fields, or do manufacturers prefer a more general education in the place of highly specialized education?

The answers to these questions may be found by studying what the industry needs. This should be our guide in promoting textile education in North Carolina.

Need of Broadening at State College

We now have two general curriculas for undergraduates,—textile manufacturing and textile chemistry and dyeing. There seems to be a demand for the introduction of new courses and the working up of new curricula. Therefore, the textile school proposes the following to be inaugurated at the beginning of the next college year:

1. One curricula in general textiles to be uniform for

*Address made at a conference of textile men in Charlotte to consider plans for locating a branch of the Textile School in Charlotte.

the first two years, but there is offered three options in the senior years—

(a) To place proper emphasis on textile engineering, mill machinery, and mill management.

(b) To provide special courses for graduates that desire to become teachers in evening classes.

(c) To place special emphasis on marketing and salesmanship, but all three options should include yarn manufacturing, cotton and rayon fancy weaving and dyeing, and fabric analysis, and testing, and the usual studies in History, English, Economics, Science, and the like.

2. It is agreed that special curricula should be provided to place emphasis on the following: Yarn manufacturing, weaving and designing, textile chemistry, and dyeing—and a new curricula for seniors and graduates to include fabrics and their uses, domestic and imported fabrics, colors in woven designs, textile designing, fabric analysis, fabric testing, and textile microscopy; and these should form also the background or the basis for practical study of fabrics that may lead to interior decoration, etc.

The additional equipment needed to provide this, and an addition to the teaching force that would be required to carry it well, are matters for consideration.

It does not appear that any textile school has worked out a satisfactory program for graduate work, although there seems to be a demand for such work.

Need of Broader Research Program

There seems to be no doubt among all textile men of this need, to be sponsored by State College, State textile organization, The Arkwrights, Inc., Southern Textile Association and other textile schools working co-operatively. The purpose should be to get information and knowledge of all kinds and on all subjects that will be of value to the textile business; to enlarge the teaching now done by the college and conduct much of it in mills under supervision; to co-operate with the agencies mentioned above as far as possible and further the research in one textile center; to disseminate this knowledge among the mills in this State and in the South.

As this research progresses it can be conducted more economically for the present in the mills of co-operation can be secured, then if it continues to grow and becomes a necessity, a research center may be needed, and if so, its location should be in the center of the textile industry.

It is apparent that there is a tendency to centralize all the textile activities in or near Charlotte, such as the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Arkwrights group, Southern Textile Association, cotton merchants, yarn merchants, and all allied interests.

If we find it advisable to conduct tests or research work in Charlotte, a laboratory will have to be equipped by the textile manufacturers, machinery manufacturers, and others will necessarily have to provide the laboratory equipment. If we commence this work at the beginning of next college year, the college will not be able to provide the laboratories, but I believe we can make a beginning without entailing much additional expense.

Advanced Students

We consider now the matter of broadening the course for seniors and graduate students to study special

(Continued on Page 27)

Bemberg-Glanzstoff Employees Vote For Council Plan

The employees of the American Bemberg and the American Glanzstoff Corporations, Elizabethton, Tenn., have accepted the constitution and by-laws for their plant councils plan by practically a 3 to 1 vote.

The actual returns were as follows:

	For	Against
American Bember	822	175
American Glanzstoff	1,078	478
Total	1,900	653

All office people and those engaged in any supervisory capacity whatsoever were not permitted to vote. Practically 100 per cent of the employees in a non-supervisory capacity who were present cast their ballots in the referendum.

Plan of Councils

The constitution and by-laws which formalize the present plant councils are modeled along the lines of similar ones which have proved successful in the Bethlehem Steel, International Harvester, American Telephone & Telegraph, Standard Oil, United States Rubber, General Electric, Westinghouse and other plants.

The plan for the plant councils, as outlined by S. R. Fuller, Jr., chairman of the boards of the two corporations, earlier in the week, calls for a council in each of the two mills in which representatives elected by the employees shall have equal voice and vote with the management in consideration working conditions, protection of health, safety, wages, hours of labor, education and other similar matters of interest to the employees and the management. The plan calls for the election of one representative for approximately each 75 employees by secret ballot.

Divisional Councils

No member of the management staff or any person in supervisory capacity whatsoever may vote at the elections, and only the other employees over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States and six months or more in the continuous service of the plants are eligible to election as employee representatives. Each major division at each plant, such as chemical, spinning, textile and mechanical, has its own "division council," composed of the employee representatives elected from that division and a not greater number of management representatives named by the superintendent of the division.

Over all the division councils is a plant council composed of two or more employee representatives from each division and a not greater number of management representatives named by the chief executive officer of the plants, with the personnel manager acting as chairman.

Provision is also made for the two plant councils to combine as a joint council for the consideration of all matters affecting the plants in common.

Election Rules

The elections of employee representatives are handled exclusively by the employees and every elected representative is guaranteed his or her absolute independence of action as representative in the strongest terms possible.

Full equality of the voting power of employee and management representatives, irrespective of the actual number of each present at a meeting, is provided by clauses reading:

Voting Powers

"After complete investigation and full discussion of any matter under consideration by the plant council

the chairman shall call for a vote, which shall be secret unless otherwise ordered by the council. The employee representatives and management representatives shall vote separately. The vote of a majority of employee representatives shall be taken as the vote of all and recorded as their unit vote. Similarly the vote of the majority of management representatives shall be taken as the vote of all and recorded as their unit vote.

"Both the employee representatives and the management representatives shall have the right to withdraw temporarily from any meeting of the plant council for private discussion of any matter under consideration.

"When the plant council reaches an agreement on any matter its recommendations shall be referred to the plant management for execution."

Provision is made for arbitration of matters on which the council may not agree, but such arbitration is had only by mutual agreement of a majority of the employee representatives and the executive officer of the plants.

No Discrimination

As a mark of the sincerity of the plan there is a paragraph which declares against any discrimination against an employee representative on account of any action taken by him in good faith in his representative capacity; and this also provides in no uncertain terms for him in such a contingency.

Another section of the plan guarantees all employees against discrimination because of race, sex, political or religious affiliations or membership in any labor or other organization. This section means, according to the officials, that it is felt that the religion or politics or membership in any organization is solely the concern of the individual employees.

All business such as is mentioned in the by-laws and constitution of the plant councils is to be handled exclusively through the plant councils. This is in accord with the practice which has been in effect at the plants for a number of months. Finally there is provision for easy amendment of the plan, or for its termination by action either of the employees or the board of directors.

Hanes on Flat Price Basis

Elimination of the "period price" policy and reductions of 12½ to 25 cents a dozen marked the opening of heavyweight underwear lines for fall, 1930, by P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Under the Hanes brand the cuts ranged from 12½ to 25 cents on men's goods and 12½ cents on boys' numbers. Terms remain net 2 per cent 30 days or net 70 days, freight prepaid. The flat prices cover the period from January to October.

No revisions were made on the better combed yarn heavy ribs and part wool numbers sold with the Hanes label.

On its "Twyn Rib" line the 10-pound suit is reduced from \$4.85 to \$4.75. The 12-pound suit remains at \$7.25. The 14-pound suit is reduced from \$7.87½ to \$7.75. The 16-pound suit is reduced from \$8.50 to \$8.37½. Terms on the "Twyn Rib" goods are net 30 days f.o.b. the mill.

In addition to the Hanes opening and its change from period to flat prices was the opening of the lines of the Pannill Knitting Company, Martinsville, Va., and Virginia Underwear Corporation, which were reliably reported to have made reductions of 12½ cents on 12-, 14- and 16-pound suits.

LESTERSHIRE

SPOOLS

protect at the

VITAL POINT

HERE is a vital point in spooling. It is reached with the drawing off of the yarn. Should trouble develop here—due to uneven tension—there will be greater trouble later on, *at the loom*.

Uneven tension upon the unwinding yarn breaks the threads—or stretches them to a diameter too thin for safety. That means broken ends and weak spots in the finished fabric. The underlying cause is the inaccuracy of the spools employed.

Lestershire Spools are 'true' in dimensions—and true running in spooling. The yarn winds on Lestershires evenly, and unwinds at just the right, uniform tension. Accordingly, fabrics spooled with Lestershires have fewer broken ends and weak spots.

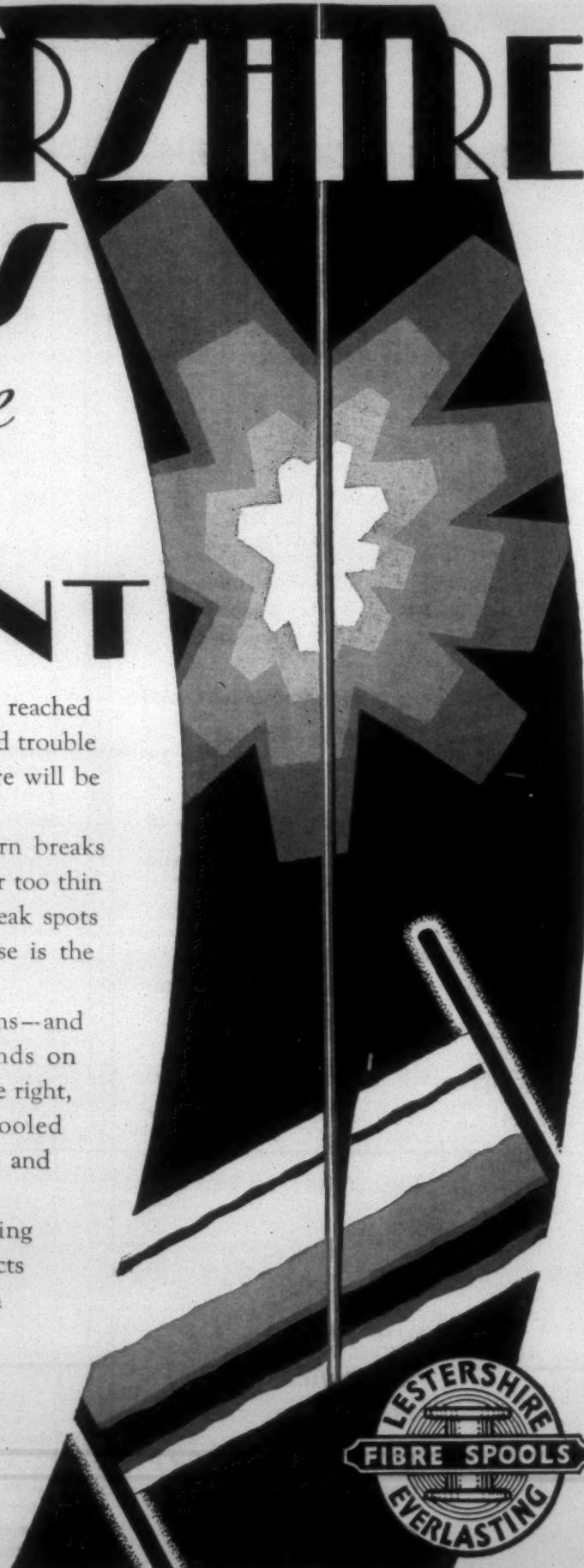
Good spooling has an important bearing upon the quality of your fabrics, so the facts about Lestershires are decidedly worth investigating. Ask us for this information!

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PERSONAL NEWS

T. D. Hatley has been appointed chief engineer and master mechanic at the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.

J. W. Snowden, of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Hartsell Mills Company, Concord, N. C.

E. C. Little has resigned as overseer carding at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

J. T. Jordan has become overseer carding and spinning at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

A. V. Wright has resigned as overseer spinning at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

L. W. Radford has been appointed overseer carding and spinning at the Clyde Mills No. 1, Newton, N. C.

D. F. Huffstrickler has resigned as overseer spinning at the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Arthur L. Emery has resigned as general manager of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. W. Montgomery is now buyer and superintendent for the Childrey Hosiery Mills, Haw River, N. C.

Frank Roper has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. A. Steifelmeyer has been made vice-president and general manager of the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Arthur S. Jarrett has returned to his former position as night superintendent of the Charles Mills Company, Red Springs, N. C.

W. A. Marshall has been promoted from superintendent to assistant agent at the Lindale plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.

Robert D. Harvey has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Lindale plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.

R. G. Emery, general manager of the Dunean Mills, Greenville and the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., will also be general manager of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills.

Edward B. Simpson, formerly superintendent of finishing at the Dutchess Bleachery, Wappinger Falls, N. Y., has been appointed manager and superintendent of the American Finishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.

R. E. Henry, president of the Dunean Mills, Greenville and the Watts Mills, Laurens, has also been elected vice-president of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

M. F. Shipp, formerly overseer carding and spinning at the Charles Mills, Red Springs, N. C., has become night overseer spinning at the Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

S. A. Lovelace, formerly overseer weaving and designer at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Pinehurst Silk Mills, formerly the County Moore Mills, Hemp, N. C.

I. T. Meyers has been made assistant plant manager of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Covington, Va., and will have charge of the plant pending the arrival of David O. McLaren, plant superintendent.

Ted Jones has been promoted from carder and spinner at the Haleyville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Haleyville, Ala., to superintendent of the Russellville plant of the same company.

H. H. Holcombe has resigned as vice-president and general manager of Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to devote his entire time to Holcombe Bunch Builder and other interests.

PERSONAL NEWS

Thomas Taylor Lucas has been elected president of the Pinehurst Silk Mills, formerly the County Moore Mills, Hemp, N. C. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College and was for some time with Wellington, Sears & Co., of New York.

J. E. Crayton, Jr., formerly connected with Allen & Barnhardt, Charlotte, N. C., and various other rayon concerns in the South, has joined the sales staff of the American Glanzstoff Corporation at the headquarters in Charlotte, N. C.

W. G. Young has resigned as chief engineer and master mechanic at the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C. Mr. Young is chairman of the Master Mechanic's Division of the Southern Textile Association.

Carl R. Harris has resigned as superintendent of the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., to become general superintendent of the three plants of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C. Mr. Harris, one of the best known superintendents in the South, is chairman of the Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association and a past president of the Association.

The plant personnel of the Fairforest Finishing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., which is to begin operations this month, is as follows: James Brown, superintendent, formerly superintendent bleaching department Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Edward Tillinghast, assistant superintendent, formerly of Pacific, Lyman, S. C.; J. E. Hodge, overseer gray goods department mercerizing and bleaching, formerly with Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Knox McDill, overseer starching and finishing, formerly with Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Robert Young, overseer dyeing, formerly Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Petter Teilly, overseer folding and packing, formerly with Hartsville Print & Dye Works; Thomas Rice, overseer mechanical department, formerly with Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; Cleveland Gray, overseer shipping and outside, formerly with Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Obituary

J. G. McDonald

J. G. McDonald, superintendent of the Carolina Textile Corporation, Dillon, S. C., his wife and two of his children were killed in an automobile wreck on the Dillon-Latta highway last Saturday. A third McDonald child was badly injured.

Mr. McDonald has been superintendent at Dillon for some time and previous to that had been connected with several other large mills. He was widely known throughout South Carolina.

Dr. G. W. Delaperriere

Winder, Ga.—Dr. W. P. Delaperriere, formerly president of the Barrow County Cotton Mills, died here last week following a short illness. Mr. Delaperriere, who was 72 years old, was a director of the Winder National Bank and a stockholder in many local enterprises, in addition to maintaining his practice as a leading physician of the section. The funeral was held from the First Methodist Church, of which he was a member, and interment was in the local cemetery.

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Textile
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Viscose Co. Output at New High Level

An 8,000,000 pound increase in its yarn production during 1930 is planned by Viscose Company, the largest domestic producer of rayon. The company announced that its production in 1929 totaled 62,000,000 pounds and that its estimated production of 1930 was 70,000,000 pounds. Its 1929 output showed an increase of 8,000,000 pounds over the 1928 production of 54,000,000 pounds.

Sales during 1929 totaled 61,000,000 pounds, the difference between sales and production being a normal carryover of yarn at the end of the year.

Counts Produced

The 1929 production was divided as follows: 450 denier, 76 per cent; 300 denier and coarser, 12 per cent; and other deniers, 12 per cent. This compares with the following percentage for 1928: 450 denier, 72 per cent; 300 denier, 10 per cent; and other deniers 18 per cent.

Viscose Company reported that its production during 1929 was distributed among the various trades as follows:

1929 Distribution

	Per cent
Underwear	32
Hosiery	15
Other knit goods	5
Cotton goods	22
Silk goods	42
Woolen and worsted	1
Braids and elastics, etc.	7
Miscellaneous	6

Figures furnished to The Journal of Commerce by Viscose Company at the end of 1928 showed that the distribution for that year was as follows:

"Labor"

Under the above title, E. A. Terrell, president of the Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, has published a strikingly unique and interesting book.

The theme of the book is that of the transition of labor from its earliest and crudest stages to the present day Machine Age. The story is carried, in both word and picture, from the building of the Egyptian pyramids to present day Machine Age methods. Both text and pictures present labor's progress in building, transportation and other activities, the historical background being very effectively used in recording progress from the primitive to the modern.

A foreword by Mr. Terrell and a keynote to the content of the book, says:

"Much is being written about the Machine Age's ruthless destruction of manual labor's happiness. Herein are a number of pictures of labor before the Machine Age made it possible for labor to control millions of horsepower in the mass production of and rapid distribution of commodities sold at price levels where labor, itself, is the largest purchaser. It is a question who deserves the greater congratulation—the manufacturing executives who have brought the Machine Age into being or the workers of this, the Machine Age."

From a typographical standpoint, the book is a splendid example of modern printing art. The illustrations show original conception and artistic execution. The arrangement of text and pictures combine to achieve a very pleasing effect.

The Terrell Machine Company is well known in the textile field as manufacturers of bobbin cleaning machines.



***Heddle-wise
means
Profit-wise!***

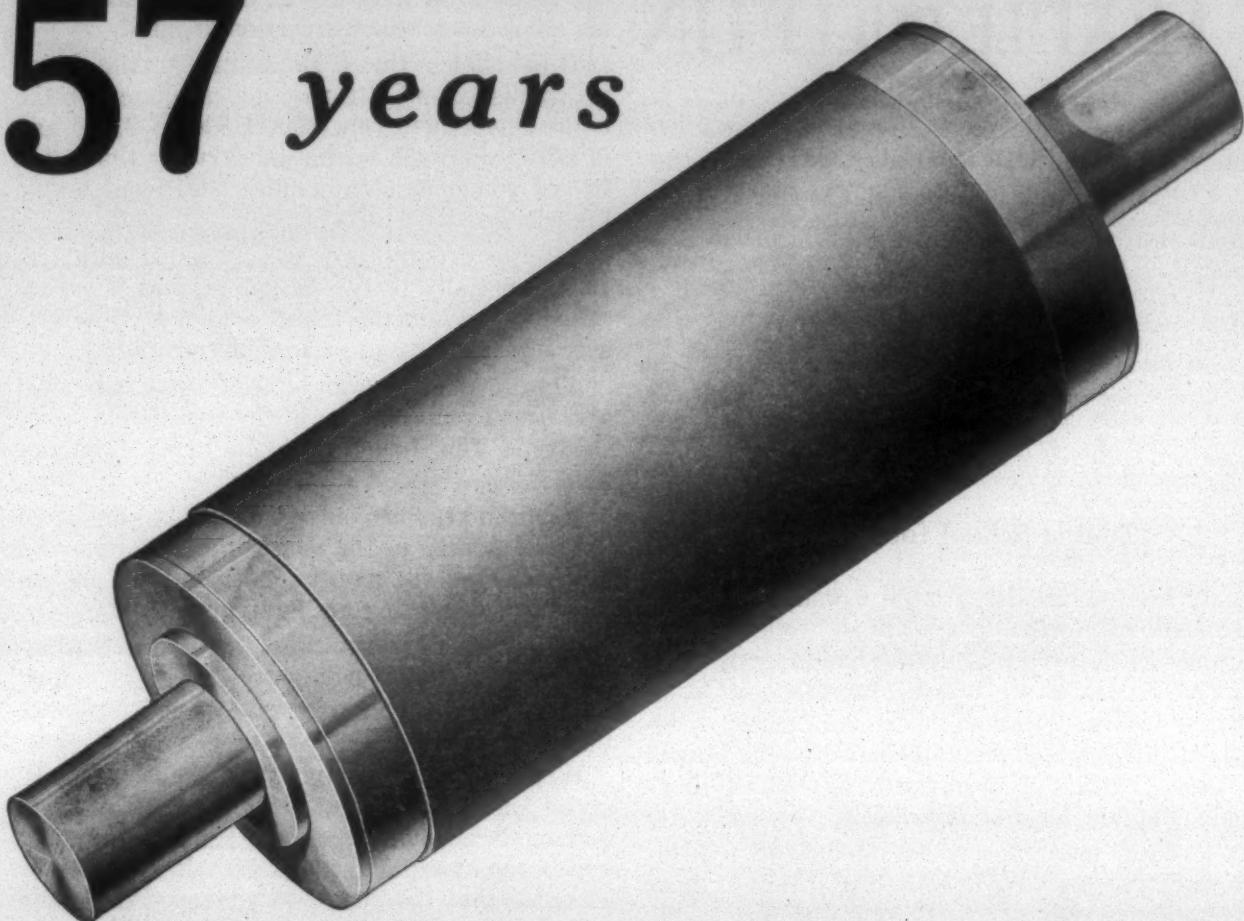
The Superintendents and Boss Weavers of the "Prosperous Mills" are "Wise" to the Use of the Proper and Best Heddles, Reeds, etc. for the Different Kinds of Materials being Woven. That's the Reason they are such Staunch Supporters of the Flat Steel Heddles, Reeds, Frames, etc. Manufactured by the

Steel Heddle mfg. co.

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Hand Book
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Drying Machines
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for Silk
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Tommy Dodd
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Dyeing Machines
Padders—Ranges
Scutchers—Singers
Squeezers
Tenters
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Textile School for Charlotte

A meeting of the Textile Committee of the trustees of North Carolina State College and a dinner given by the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce to Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of N. C. State College, marked additional progress towards the establishment in Charlotte of a branch of the Textile School of the N. C. State College which is now located at Raleigh.

In our opinion the establishment of this branch textile school in Charlotte will be of great benefit not only to North Carolina but to the entire South.

Under the proposed plan students taking the regular textile course will enter at Raleigh and remain there for two or three years while given instruction in carding, spinning and weaving and elementary work in designing and fabric analysis and also carry on studies in mathematics, English, economics and chemistry.

For the work of their third or fourth year they will come to Charlotte for work in advanced designing, dyeing, finishing and textile research.

It is thought that by reason of closer contacts with weaving mills and printing and finishing plants students will acquire a more practical knowledge upon these subjects in the textile center of Charlotte than in Raleigh, around which city there are very few textile plants.

Both the New Bedford Textile School and the Lowell Textile School conduct night classes and the annual enrollment at each is approximately 1,700, which is only 300 less than the present total enrollment of N. C. State College.

In many mills there are young men who are not financially able to go to college but who desire additional textile knowledge, either of a general nature or along special lines.

Such young men, if located within forty or

fifty miles of a textile school, with night courses, can continue at work but go twice or three times per week for textile instruction at night.

It is believed that if the branch textile school is established in Charlotte, the enrollment in the night classes will run from 1,500 to 2,000 and it will mean much to the industry for that number of young men to acquire additional textile knowledge.

Interior decorating is closely allied with textiles, especially textile designing, and it is proposed to have in the textile school at Charlotte a two-year course in interior decorating.

The development of interior decorating will also lead to an increase in the use of textiles of the type now being made in many Southern mills.

A cotton grading course will also be conducted for two months in the year, probably June and July, as they are months most suitable for instruction in grading and stapling.

As laundering is also closely related to textiles, it is proposed that a laundry course be added but this has not yet received serious consideration.

With the development of fancy cotton goods, rayon and silk mills in North Carolina, there is a demand for men experienced in the designing and in the manufacture of such fabrics, and it is intended that the course in advanced designing and finishing will aid in supplying skilled men and in securing more specialty mills.

The textile industry of the South will receive many benefits from the establishment of a branch textile school in a textile center such as Charlotte, but to our mind the greatest benefit will be making education in textiles available, through night classes, to hundreds of young men in the mills who otherwise would be denied such an opportunity.

With an equipment of textile machinery and a force of experienced instructors textile instruction in the proposed textile school will, of course, be superior to the present Vocational Classes which are conducted in many mill villages and are so much appreciated for the good they have done.

Governor of Alabama Gives Pledge

The Governor of Alabama told the United Textile Workers that if they would locate their Southern headquarters in Birmingham, they might feel free to beat or interfere with any cotton mill employee who refused to join.

This was in effect the message relayed to the recent labor union conference in Charlotte by



James L. Hurst, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor.

The following is an extract from a newspaper report of the meeting:

Chief factor in selection of the Alabama city was the promise of the Governor of that State, relayed to the session by James L. Hurst, president of the Alabama Federation. He declared that the Governor would welcome the organization and had agreed not to call out State troops in case of a disturbance.

If the automobile of a banker is stopped by a mob and the police find themselves unable to cope with them, the governor of Alabama will send troops to protect the banker.

If a rich jeweler is attacked in his store and the police are driven away, the governor will send troops to protect the jeweler.

If men try to prevent a lawyer from entering his office, and the police find that they cannot give him protection the governor will send troops.

A cotton mill employee, although he may not wear fine clothes and must walk to his work, is just as much a citizen of Alabama as the richest banker, or merchant or lawyer, but if James L. Hurst told the truth, the governor of Alabama has traded with the United Textile Workers, saying unto them, "If you will locate your headquarters in Birmingham, you may interfere with and beat cotton mill employees and I will not send troops to protect them."

Union labor organizers know that they can run over the local police in any town and they have no fear of any force except soldiers.

At Marion, N. C., in spite of the sincere efforts of the local police, the union organizers armed a mob with clubs and beat mill employees who desired to continue at work and the mob terrorized the mill village with dynamite.

The governor of North Carolina withheld the troops, even those already in Marion until it was found absolutely necessary to send them to protect the mill employees.

If union labor could be assured that the mill employees of any section would be denied police protection they would terrorize that section and the employees would either have to arm and defend themselves or else suffer serious bodily harm.

If James L. Hurst did not lie, Alabama needs a new governor, one who will protect all citizens in their right to enter their chosen place of employment without molestation or interference from any source.

The Prize of Them All

A man struck a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It wasn't.

Another chap patted a strange dog to see if the animal was affectionate. It wasn't.

Still another chap speeded up to beat the train to a crossing. He didn't.

And then we heard of the fellow who looked into the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded. It was.

But the prize of them all is the man who reduced the price of his goods to 7½ cents, which was below cost, because he heard it rumored that another mill had accepted an order at 8 cents.

Wages in New York

Miss Francis Perkins, industrial commissioner, is quoted in the New York Times as giving the following as the scale of weekly wages paid by leading employers in that city:

Clerks	\$12 to \$18
Typists	14 to 18
Stenographers	15 to 25
Assistant bookkeepers	18 to 25
Photo printers	13 to 14
Drill press operators	13 to 14
Pasters	13
Assistant bookkeepers	18 to 25
Packers	14 to 18
Hand-sewers	14 to 18
Sewing-machine operators	15 to 30
Pressers	16 to 17

Miss Perkins is also quoted as asserting that it costs a girl in New York \$14.69 per week for her room and three meals, without making any allowance for clothes or other expenses.

Many of those who are trying to regulate the affairs of the cotton mills of the South, live in New York and we are wondering if the above scale of wages does not afford them a fertile field for activities at home.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Smithfield, N. C.—The Smithfield Mills, Inc., have recently completed installation of 20 cards, giving the plant a total of 57. The mill manufactures 8s to 26s yarns.

Greenville, S. C.—It is understood here that J. C. Self, president of the Greenwood Mills, of Greenwood, S. C., is negotiating to purchase the control of the Grendel Mills, also of Greenwood, from J. P. Abney.

Gulfport, Miss.—The Walcott & Campbell Spinning Mills this week began operation of a part of its equipment. When all of the machinery is installed, the mill will operate 20,000 spindles on carded yarns.

Sargent, Ga.—The Arnall Mills have installed 168 new looms which will be used to manufacture blankets, straight cotton spreads and the like. They have eliminated their twisting department and are using the yarn in the cloth warps.

Hemp, N. C.—The Pinehurst Silk Mills, which took over the County Morre Mills some time ago, expect to have the plant in operation by the first of February. The mills have 96 looms and additional looms will be installed to bring the total to 250. Thomas Taylor Lucas is president of the company and S. A. Lovelace is superintendent.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Pine Bluff Cotton Mills, which were purchased a year ago by a holding company, the Pine Bluff Cotton Mills Company, has not yet been put in operation, although the company has plans for resuming operation. The mill has been idle for 2 years. J. L. Lognino, of this place, is president.

Shreveport, La.—The local plant of the L. H. Gilmer Company has been closed and is now being offered for sale. The mill has 5,200 new spindles, 33 looms for making cotton belting and 60 wide looms for making ducks. The affairs of the mills are in the hands of J. G. O'Brien, trust officer of the Commercial Bank, of Shreveport.

Belton, S. C.—Sewee Manufacturing Company, whose product is children's dresses, and which has been operating here for several months, is planning to erect a new building with larger operating quarters in the near future, according to Malcolm Cox, one of the owners. The company has increased production until now it is turning out 50 dozen dresses a day, and orders are coming in briskly.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Debonair Hosiery Mills, which have been reorganized as the Debonair Full Fashioned Mills, Inc., with headquarters in Chattanooga are being equipped with 42-gauge full fashioned machines and by the first of March will have in operation 16 leggers, 7 footers and seaming and looping equipment. All goods are to be knit in the gray and finished in the company's plant at Chattanooga.

The new company is capitalized at \$150,000. Clyde Wilkins, of Chattanooga, is president. H. T. Bryan, also of Chattanooga, is vice-president and Guy H. Northcutt, of Marietta, Ga., is secretary and treasurer.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Burlington, N. C. — It has been officially announced that it is expected that the Southern Dyeing Company, of this place, which is increasing the rayon dyeing equipment to four times its former size, and trebling the equipment for beam dyeing, is expected to be in operation early this month. Announcement was also made that the capacity for rayon dyeing will be 12,000 pounds each week and for beam dyeing the capacity will be 4,000 pounds each week.

Emporia, Va. — The Morrell Mills of Virginia have about completed the first unit of their new plant here. The building is of modern mill construction, 60x200 feet, and is of brick with a concrete floor covered with a one inch maple wood topping. A Barrett roof covers the plant. The machinery will be run by General Electric motors, individual drive.

The president is R. B. Morrell of Philadelphia, and the plant manager is Fred Taylor. Other units will be added to this plant in the near future and the products made will be tapestries and upholsteries. Production from the first unit of this mill will begin about the first of March.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Two suits aggregating \$6,000 against Wear Knitting Company of Lynn, N. C.; J. B. Carpenter and J. N. Cudd, and the Blue Ridge Mills, Landrum, S. C.; J. B. Carpenter and J. N. Cudd, brought by John L. Jackson, have been filed in the office of the clerk of court of Spartanburg County and docketed for the approaching term of Common Pleas Court for this county.

Action against the Wear Knitting Company, et al., alleges that a note of \$1,000 is due and that Carpenter and Cudd are indorsers.

In the suit against Blue Ridge Mills, et al., it is alleged that a note for \$5,000 was given to the Central Bank of Spartanburg and that the note was later purchased from the bank by the plaintiff. Carpenter and Cudd, it is claimed, also indorsed this note.

Burlington, N. C. — One hundred automatic Crompton & Knowles wide silk looms have been purchased by the Burlington Mills, Inc., this being the last step in a program of machinery replacement and rearrangement. This company is nearing the completion of a two-year program of machinery replacement, re-arrangements, substitutions and additions, which will cost approximately \$200,000.

During this time the entire product of the company has been changed from goods which have gone out of style and cannot be sold at a profit to entirely new novelty goods. The largest part of the output is woven draperies.

The selling arrangements of this company have also been changed so that the company now controls its own selling agency and maintains direct sales with the large distributors.

In addition to the new machinery, equipment has also been purchased for a finishing department which will enable this concern to finish its own products and prepare them for the retail stores.



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Leather Belting

can be used to advantage almost anywhere.

It will adapt itself to many conditions which are not practical for ordinary flat belting.

Every drive with an idler or tightener should use Kromotan, as it is positively the only type of belt that can give satisfaction.

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Universal Winders and Stripper Belts on Cards in Cotton Mills.

Spinning and Drawing frame drives in textile plants. Pulp and Paper Mills—Centrifugals and Napper Belts. Serpentine Drives where there are a number of small pulleys—running at sharp angles.

Box Factories for Lock Box machines.

Shapers in Woodworking Plants.

High Speed Drives in Lumber Mills.

Compressors and Pumps—Motor Drives.

Laundries and Printing Presses.

On quarter-turn drives Kromotan will prove the best belt in almost every instance.

Many drives in machine shops or automobile plants—such as internal grinders.

On drives where severe atmospheric conditions prevail, chemical and acid fumes, heavy dampness, etc., Kromotan will stand up much better than any other type of belt.

Actual tests have proved that Kromotan is the best belt possible for these drives and conditions.

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1929

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The Electrical feature of the K-A insures a supersensitivity—accuracy and speed entirely unknown to the older style mechanical motions.

The absence of continuously moving parts eliminates "lost motion" and undue wear of parts. This means a higher standard of performance together with substantial savings in repairs.

Certainly the K-A is the modern stop motion of the day. It is used on all kinds of looms weaving all kinds of fabrics. It merits your consideration.

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South Carolina Representative

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50%-75%

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Vance Mill Sale Denied

Purchase of the Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C., by the Hamilton-Wilco Mills, announced Monday, is denied by Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Winston-Salem. The bank states that its bid for the plant, made 10 days ago still holds, as the time for placing a higher bid passed without a new bid having been made.

Textile School Plans

The question of broadening textile education in North Carolina and the possibilities of establishing a branch of the Textile School of N. C. State College at Charlotte were discussed at a meeting of textile men in Charlotte on Tuesday night.

Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of the College, who was the principal speaker, outlined the whole question of textile education in his address, which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The conference in Charlotte was the first step in preparing an enlarged program of textile education in this State. A study of Dr. Brook's remarks gives a clear insight in the need of furthering the work.

Miller-Smith Joins Guild

New York.—The Miller-Smith Hosiery Mill, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has applied for and just been admitted to membership in the Hosiery Guild, Inc.—the organization

of manufacturers recently formed to promote co-operatively the sale of women's fine gauge silk stockings without seams. This information came from Harry L. Kinne, managing director of the Guild.

Rayon Upholstery in New Cars

By Woodward Fellows, Fabric Development Service, DuPont Rayon Company

Rayon as an upholstery material on domestic cars was a feature at the New York Automobile Show which was held during the week of January 4th to 11th. This show broke all records for attendance. Two definite trends were noticed, the first one being the tendency toward flat fabrics, which was indicated last year in the Automobile Salon and which was evidenced in this year's show. In the expensive group of cars, broadcloths, Bedford cords and flat fabrics strongly predominated, with few exceptions, while in the medium-priced group the mohair pile fabrics seemed to be on the wane and plainly-surfaced cloths are on the increase. In the least expensive group, mohair divided honors with flat fabrics almost equally. Secondly, small patterns such as two-toned effects and hairline heavy rib, rich dark lustre and large design made this model upholstered in a dark green rayon more, whose Dupont Motors showed a handsome transformable heavy rib, rich dark lustre and other flat fabrics. These stripes and cords and small printed or woven designs were strongly in evidence. These included broadcloths, were strongly in evidence. These included broadcloths, stripes and cords and small printed or woven designs.

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GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

cloth outstanding in its appearance of strength and elegance. The same company showed another car trimmed with a rayon and wool cloth, which has a background of tan wool and develops a small design in henna rayon. The contrast of the silky sheen of the pattern to the fuzzy warmth of the wool background gives an effect of comfort both novel and distinguished.

Franklin displayed a sedan upholstered in light gray Bedford cord, a cloth which gains its beauty from the fineness of its weave, a small rib and the silk texture of the monotone treatment. Ruxton had a sedan featuring green rayon moire, which, by its depth of cording and wide pattern, achieves an appearance of clean coolness, simplicity and luxury. Nash showed a sedan which used tan wool broadcloth with an accent given to its warm plainness by using with it a high sheen rayon satin in matching color for the four-door pockets. The contrast was achieved by the difference in texture of the flat wool and the high gleam of the heavy satin in the same shade.

The development of these rayon fabrics represented a great deal of research on the part of rayon specialists. It was endeavored in producing these fabrics to make them especially suitable for the hard usage which the ordinary automobile upholstery receives, while, at the same time, due regard was given to color and pattern luxury. All the rayon upholstery on the cars at the show was developed by the DuPont Rayon Company in connection with F. Schumacher & Company.

92c Loss in Average Price of Southern Mill Shares

The weekly summary, as prepared by R. S. Dickson & Co., shows a loss of 92c per share in the average bid price of twenty-five Southern textile stocks for the week ended January 11. The average price for each share stood at \$85.36, as compared with \$86.28 for the previous week.

The marking down in price of a number of issues since payment of dividends January 1 is largely responsible for the decline of the past week.

Plans for Broadening Textile Education in North Carolina

(Continued from Page 15)

operations in the mills under normal or natural conditions.

The curricula at State College may be arranged so that such students can come to a textile center for one term's work or even for a longer period to study the operations under natural conditions and to aid in research that might be in progress. This is in line with what other schools of State College are now doing,—for example: In the School of Agriculture, we have branch stations where research is conducted and this is available for seniors and graduates. In like manner, the school of education provides for one term when seniors and graduates may enter the vocational schools of the State and do practical teaching for a term or more.

In like manner, we could begin this work for the Textile School now by arranging for seniors and graduates to enter the mills or finishing plants or print works or other departments of the industry, with little or no additional laboratory expense. It would need only the co-operation of the manufacturers and a system of supervision provided by the college. This would give the instructors an opportunity to pick the best students and direct them in their work prior to their employ-

ment, and with little or no expense to the mills. It would give the students just before entering the vocation a practical knowledge which they would undoubtedly need.

Evening Classes for Mill Operatives

It was said above that the great number of textile students in New England attend night schools. It appears that the supply of trained men in New England comes largely from the night schools. If there is a demand for such instruction in North Carolina, it will be necessary to inaugurate it in a center where it will be accessible to the largest number of workers in the mills, but it should be worked out in co-operation with the State Board of Education for Vocational Education, the city vocational school and allied industries.

It is should appear later that there is a great demand and interest in evening classes, looking to graduates such as now given by the Lowell, Fall River and New Bedford schools, then the curricula should be worked out by our textile school and provision made here for instruction.

Evening classes without mill equipment might not be very beneficial. If this is so, much of the work should be conducted in the mill, and our textile faculty should aid in giving these courses, but provision would have to be made for traveling expenses and a lightening of their teaching load at State College.

The need of providing at least one contact man—two may be needed, to aid in organizing and conducting research, contact then in supervising work of seniors and graduate students, and in planning evening classes, for which there is a demand, must be considered.

We make such provision in the supervision in the School of Agriculture, the School of Education and the Engineering School.

The need of studying very carefully the additional equipment needed for this work; the cost of additional instructors for State College in order that it may have the proper supervision; and the cost of employing at least one contact man. This estimate must be submitted to the board of trustees for its approval.

These are some of the needs that we should undertake to meet at the opening of the next college year, but if we undertake this broader work, it is absolutely necessary that we avoid:

1. Duplicating work that is done at State College.
2. Organizing new work elsewhere that can be done just as well and more economically at State College.
3. Transferring work elsewhere from State College that would entail additional expense for instructors and supervision, or equipment, provided the same may be given at State College without this additional expense.

I see no need of the State's establishing two textile schools even under one management, or of dividing the present textile school with two years at State College and two years elsewhere, for such an arrangement would undoubtedly lead at once to an increased cost that would be injurious to both. But I do see a need of broadening textile education in North Carolina as outlined above.

I believe we should take the first step at the beginning of the next college year and step by step broaden the work to meet industry's needs,—what they may be 3, 5, or 10 years from now will depend in a large measure upon the changes in the textile industry. We should observe some of the same caution in education that the textile industry observes in undertaking new ventures, but both need to be somewhat more adventurous when diversification and specialization are needed to give us the right direction.

Knitting Trade Notes

Durham Leads in Full Fashioned Equipment

Durham, N. C.—North Carolina maintains a good lead in full-fashioned silk hosiery manufacturing among the States of the South, and Durham, a pioneer in the industry, still has a good margin over other cities in North Carolina, a survey of the industry shows. It is also indicated that prospective installations for this year will leave North Carolina still with its long lead, about two-thirds of the total installation of the South. Durham will still be in the lead among North Carolina cities, but with the margin considerably narrowed.

The survey gives the South at the end of 1929 a total of 1,455 full-fashioned knitting machines. Of this number North Carolina has 936. Prospective installations for this year will give the South 2,068 machines, of which 1,339 will be in North Carolina.

At the end of 1929 Durham had 167 machines in operation; Greensboro, 136; Burlington, 133; Charlotte, 128; Asheville, 98, and High Point 50, the others being divided among various cities.

At the end of 1930, according to present prospects and plans, Durham will have 213; Greensboro, 210; Burlington, 193; Charlotte, 170; Albemarle, 161, and High Point, 100, with other cities making up the total.

In Durham about 40 machines have been placed in operation the past year by the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, and the plans are for the installation of

approximately that many this year. This concern has also completed a large full-fashioned building the past year and has ample room in it for further expansion.

Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., installed 14 machines the past year and will install 16 this year, beginning in January and completing the installation in April. The Ruth Mill entered the full-fashioned field the past year by the installation of nine machines. It does not contemplate additional installation this year.

Mills in Durham and throughout the State are operating on double schedule, and some of them are operating three shifts for a 24-hour a day schedule. Prices are good.

New Appalachian Prices Listed

Revision proportionate to those made by P. H. Hanes Knitting Company on its "Twyn Rib" line were reported quoted unofficially on heavyweight underwear of the Appalachian Mills Company and Standard Knitting Mills, both of Knoxville, Tenn.

Among the wholesale houses it was the sentiment that reductions effected by the mills would be passed on to the retailer. A few jobbers expressed this belief immediately after the first opening, but held to the view that it might be possible to divide the difference old and new prices. The current opinion—that the different will benefit only the retailer—is based on keen competition rather than on publication of prices. This the wholesalers in question admitted, declaring that the industry is in such a condition that it is necessary to make the best available prices to obtain business. Yet it was pointed out, incidentally, that the larger jobbers obtain

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by alertly maintaining the most modern methods of manufacture, from paper pulp to finished product, **ASSURES** accuracy in the **WINDING** and resultant smoothness of delivery. Whatever the required thickness, diameter or length, Sonoco Tubes have the maximum of Exactness and Dependability. SEND FOR SAMPLES

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price concessions that make the lists as published somewhat at variance with actual quotations, and that in this opening the larger jobber is likely to benefit by the reductions to some extent.

Little business has been booked yet in the primary market, despite official and unofficial quotations. Few jobbers have arrived yet, and resident buyers are paying little attention to lines at the moment.

Hosiery Manufacturers Protest Freight Rates

High Point, N. C.—J. E. Mills, president of the North Carolina Hosiery Manufacturers' Traffic Association, Frank J. Sizemore, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and other business men of this city will attend the rate hearing to be held in Raleigh, January 20 before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission is making complaint on the class freight rates between North Carolina and the section north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. It is claimed that rates between points in this State and cities in the North are preferential and tend to retard industrial development. Industrial leaders of this State hope the Interstate Commerce Commission will prescribe the same rates for North Carolina cities to Northern points as are prescribed for places in other territory equi-distant.

Among those who will testify at the Raleigh hearing will be Julius W. Cone, mill executive of Greensboro.

Solving Power Factor Problems With Scale

The General Electric Company announces a new system of solving power factor problems. This is a graphic method involving simple computations only, and is described fully in a new publication, GET-191, entitled "Solving Power Factor Problems by Scale."

Heretofore the calculations relating to power factor and its improvement have been difficult for those most vitally interested, and at best did not visualize the conditions that might result from different treatments. In brief, the new system consists of laying down to scale the known factors and then scaling the unknowns. Many problems are illustrated in the booklet, as no difficulty in applying the simple rules. Thus the effects and probable costs of improving power factor by unity-power-factor synchronous motors, by capacitors or by synchronous condensers may be scanned and compared. Increased load-carrying capacity is readily measured and rearrangements suggest themselves.

All that is needed for computation is a scale, a pencil and paper. A right-angle triangle with the sides in proportion 3 to 4 to 5 is furnished with the booklet and this, together with a small T-square, save time in the calculations and make the work more accurate.

In the actual calculations, horsepower at unity-power-factor is expressed in terms of inches measured horizontally. Lagging power factor is represented by lines slanting upward to the right, and leading power factor, by lines slanting downward to the right. Where it is desired to improve lagging power factor, and to determine the amount of leading power factor necessary to accomplish this result, a triangle is laid out using the horizontal unity power-factor line and the upward lagging power factor line. Then by applying the 3-4-5-triangle the necessary corrective value may be established. Other problems are solved in a similar manner.

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Better Carding—

Smoother running Comb Boxes—No oil on card clothing or product.



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

lasts 6 to 8 times as long in comb boxes as liquid oil—

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NON-FLUID OIL won't squeeze out of heavy cylinder bearings—and keeps fasticker-in bearings running smoothly at top speed.

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*Write today for testing sample and Bulletin,
"Lubrication of Textile Machinery."*

Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.
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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery" and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:

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January 16, 1930

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DURENE ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that the accomplishments from and the progress made on various projects undertaken in the six months' promotional program just completed have exceeded the expectations of even the most optimistic participant, members of the Durene Association of America at a full meeting here unanimously agreed not only to continue their co-operative merchandising-advertising campaign in the interest of Durene but to place it on a permanent basis.

Although no announcement was forthcoming as to the total expenditures to be made annually, it is known that the 1929 program will be considerably elaborated upon during 1930—that the scope of the merchandising work among licensed manufacturers and co-operating retailers will be broadened, and the advertising appropriation, particularly that directed to consumers, will be greatly enlarged. On good authority, however, it is learned that the amount involved for this year alone is far in excess of \$300,000. Incidentally, it was stated by J. S. Verlenden of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., president of the organization, that every member has already signed up for his share of the funds essential to the effective functioning of the 1930 set-up.

Conduct of the campaign was placed in the hands of the advertising committee, and a definite plan of procedure, based upon proposals submitted at the meeting, will be drawn up promptly.

NIGHT WORK AT CLINCHFIELD

Marion, N. C.—Clinchfield Manufacturing Company has inaugurated night work at its plant here, with 250 additional employees. This night shift was put on Monday, January 6.

P A T E N T S

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

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Oils and Leathers

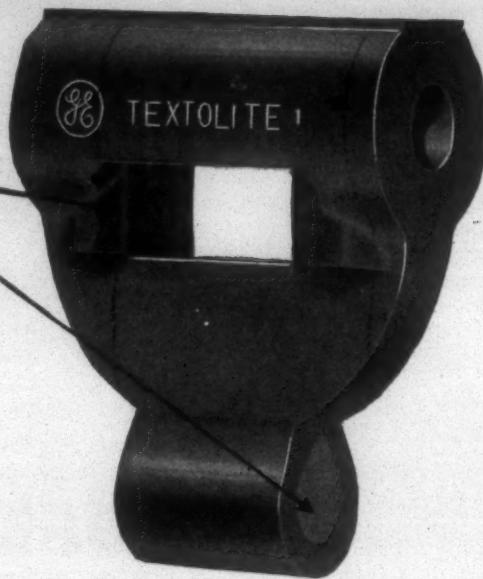
We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.



With these New Features

a cushion for the picking stick
a shock absorber for the shuttle



TEXTOLITE BOX-LOOM PICKERS ARE A PROVED SUCCESS

Tried out on looms in a dozen mills, the Textolite reversible box-loom picker with its new features has proved that it is the very best picker.

The cushion is an insert of rubberized fabric that is tough, yet resilient, and put there to stay. It reduces, practically eliminates, wear on the picking stick.

The shock absorber is an insert of specially treated fiber, into which Textolite is bled under tremendous pressure. Like a pillow, it takes the impacts of the shuttle point and preserves the shuttle.

But these are just the new features. The Textolite box-loom picker has other advantages. It is easily installed—can be stored anywhere—retains its dimensions and physical properties—is of uniform quality—and it will outwear any other type of picker.

For Maximum Production Specify Textolite Loom Fitments

Distributed exclusively by
E. H. JACOBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of TEXTILE LOOM NECESSITIES since 1869
OFFICES AT DANIELSON, CONN., AND CHARLOTTE, N. C.

All inquiries should be addressed to its nearest office.


**GENERAL
ELECTRIC**

Importance of Scientific Cost Methods

(Continued from Page 12)

stant internal readjustment of the production of different constructions of goods so that the advantages of making some will as a total offset the disadvantages of making others to the end that there is yet a net profit in manufacturing.

A determination to increase the application of science and invention to technical problems of production and distribution; mill layouts and arrangements the most practical for the least interruption in mill processes, coupled with a common sense viewpoint in the matter of obtaining individual yarn and fabric costs should go a long way towards solving some of the present textile problems. The problem is not simple but complex covering a wide field of possibilities and we, as textile cost engineers, can only do our part in one single branch of the industry where we have found by experience there is still much room for improvement.

About Skirts

Many comments have been made upon the matter of adopting long skirts, whether or not all the women will wear them and lengthen their skirts as they have shortened them when fashion demanded and how long the long skirt fashion will last if adopted by practically all of the "dress wearers." But a new and rather interesting angle comes to our attention. We are told that if the long skirts are really adopted and become a favorite through public opinion we may look forward to a return of the old-fashioned waltz. Wouldn't that be a treat worth having—a dance that appeals to the esthetic taste and is not governed by rhythm?

Clothes, they tell us, have a great influence upon

one's bearing and feeling. If a woman knows she is dressed in abbreviated clothes, ultra modern style, she will adopt a general attitude in keeping. On the other hand if she is wearing long skirts that are graceful and have beautiful flowing lines that cause her to appear exceptionally attractive and feminine, then she will act in keeping. One walks and acts as he dresses.

And now, since we have been informed of all this and have thought it over seriously, a question comes up. Will long skirts and more graceful lines in feminine wear have a marked influence on the flapper type, and will it cause her to think more of her posture, walking, dancing and the general way in which she does things? Are we, after all, so noticeably influenced by the clothes we wear, especially the women?

Of course the long skirt looks almost "freakish" because it is such a decided departure from the straight tailored lines and the ultra comfortable clothes of the last few years but when one has been a few of the new dresses worn—well they just look good, especially on the pretty girls.—Twin City Sentinel.

Carolina Mill in Patent Suit

G. A. Dillon, of Spray, N. C., entered suit in Federal District Court for \$54,000 damages against the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, operating at Spray, Leaksville, Draper and Fieldale. He claims the use of machine stands for hemming machines on which he holds patent rights secured in 1919 by W. H. Ferguson and assigned to him by Ferguson that year.

Dillon claims the textile concern has been using from six to 12 or more of the machines for six years in spite of continued protests from him. He claims a reasonable royalty would amount to \$3,000 per year, or \$18,000 for the six.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

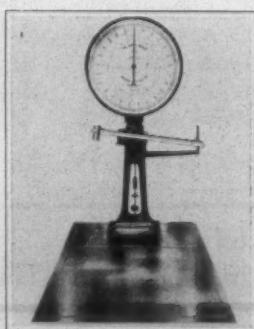
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KRON SCALES FOR TEXTILE MILLS

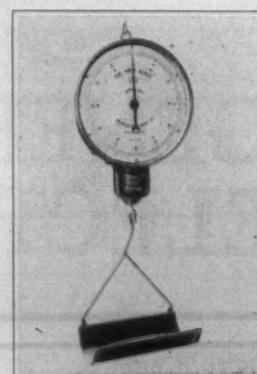


The Old Reliable, Automatic, Springless Dial Scales of proven merit and performance are dependably accurate and durable, establishing speed and economy in your weighing operations. Kron Scales will safeguard your profits by eliminating the guesswork and inaccuracies that result from using old fashioned hand-operated beam scales.

There are especially designed KRONS for Textile Mill requirements — COTTON SCALES — LAP SCALES — CLOTH SCALES — YARN SCALES — SLASHER SCALES.

After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency. Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

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422 E. 53rd Street
New York City





TRADITION PROGRESS

"Here, Lad—

The matter is now up
for renewal of our
motor contract.

If those 'Linc-Weld'
motors you talk so
much about have some
really evident features,
I'll try to see through
them."

"No, Pop—

see them through would be better.

First they're STEEL—you can
SEE that, so you can see
better strength and modernism.

The shafts and bearings are bigger—you can SEE
that, so you can see less bearing troubles.

They have more active material and larger ventilating
ducts—you can SEE that, so you can see greater
overload capacity and cooler motors.

It's the *modern* motor and like the modernly dressed
woman it has BACKBONE that you can SEE."

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Department No. 29-i CLEVELAND, OHIO

M-50

LINCOLN

"LINC-WELD" MOTORS

Print Cloth and Narrow Sheetings Group Meets

(Continued from Page 7)

goods merchants throughout the country serve as an accurate barometer of consumers' demand and it is significant that these representatives have come to the Institute with a keen interest in the new trends in styled fabrics.

"All of these things constitute a rare opportunity for the industry to make further and full use of the present popularity of styled cottons. What has been one of the brightest spots in the record for 1929 may well prove to be an even greater force for larger and profitable business for the industry during 1930."

Among those in attendance were: Alex Long, Emslie Nicholson, Shepard Nicholson, Arthur Ligon, Lawrence Hammett, R. E. Moon, J. A. Chapman, Allen Johnson, Lee Rodman, J. W. Porter, J. C. Evans, W. F. Twitty, T. N. Norris, Thomas B. Spencer, E. H. Shanklin, D. L. Jennings, R. Z. Cates, John A. Law, Col. Leroy Springs, Marshall Beattie, Nelson Poe, J. E. Sirrine, Robert Henry, B. E. Geer, Tom Marchant, August W. Smith, W. B. Cole, J. P. Gossett, B. B. Gossett, Victor Montgomery, W. S. Montgomery, George Wright, W. M. Laurin, W. J. Bailey, J. H. Cope, Gerrish H. Milliken, Harold A. Hatch, Ridley Watts, Jr., Giles Wilson, and Charles A. Sweet.

Testing of Raw Silk for Chiffon Hosiery

(Continued from Page 14)

The requirements of the knitting industry in nature is uniformity in 10 bale lots. We can use hard, medium soft and very soft efficiently if kept separate. When hard and soft are mixed it causes all kinds of trouble.

Nature is an important property as it governs the

affinity for dye stuffs, boiling off time, tendency to lousiness and fuzziness and the selection of silk suitable for tin weighting. The degree of hardness controls the pliability of the thread and upon that quality depends the knitting of a perfect loop, uniform length and elasticity of stockings.

It has been found to be dependent upon the molecular cohesion of the sericin. The firmer the molecules of the sericin cohere the harder the raw thread and the more they resist the forming of a perfect loop and stretching out; conversely the looser molecules cohere the softer the thread and the more readily and perfectly they form a loom but the more the thread stretches.

As raw silk is knit wet, the sericin is very plastic, due to the water breaking down the molecular cohesion, therefore, uniform results can only be attained by keeping the different natures strictly separate.

Nature has been judged by the sense of touch and by its cohesion, by the buoyancy of the silk in the soaking bath and by floating a small skein of silk on water at 160F. All of which have been found more or less faulty and indicate only the judgment of the inspector.

New Test Method

A new method of testing nature has been built which consist of stretching a 225 meter sizing skein wet at a tension of 1.4 grams per denier. Under it nature is classified as follows:

Hard	25% and under
Medium	9.25 to 10%
Soft	10. to 10.75%
Very soft	10.75% and over

An automatic machine is now being built to measure nature.

General information on color, lustre, cohesion, nature, and gums are required to determine which 10 bale lots can be thrown together into lots of from 30 to 50



Sizing Compound
"V"

Contains no Chlorides, no Mineral Salts,
and no Mineral Oil.

STODGHILL & COMPANY
530-532-534 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

"The Size
That Satisfies"

A Compound that has never given any trouble at the finishing plant.

Will give a good increase in tensile strength.

This Compound and our Service will give the feel and weight desired.



bales and thus maintain a continuous run of one class of silk.

Original chops convey some information on those qualities which serves as a check on visual inspection. Private chops only give the inspectors grading.

The term "spring and autumn cocoons" occasionally stamped on the chop tickets are some help, but it gives no definite information as to the nature of the thread that can be used in assigning raw silk and therefore mechanical tests must be resorted to for nature.

The requirements of gum knitting are such that either a chop ticket should represent a definite nature or they should be stamped hard, medium, soft and very soft. The service of private chops can be greatly enhanced if a system is introduced whereby the chop not only represents the grade but also the color and nature so as to meet the requirements of mass production in large knitting organizations.

“Building With Foresight”

A new issue of their book, "Building with Foresight" Inc. It presents a partial list of the company's clients, Inc. It presents a partial list of the company's clients, a description of its services and illustrations of industrial plants and commercial buildings designed by its engineers.

The book is attractively printed and arranged and is illustrated throughout with photographs of a large number of buildings planned by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., in recent years. The illustrations and other material in the book clearly show the importance of the work being done by the company in the textile field. Fifty textile and allied industrial plants are shown, including one mill built in China.

Tubize to Sell Chatillon Acetate Viscose Output

American Chatillon Corporation has appointed Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, Inc., selling agents for the acetate and viscose process yarns of the company, according to arrangements made by Rufus W. Scott, chairman of the board of American Chatillon Corporation and a member of the board of directors of Tubize.

The acetate yarns will be sold under the trade name of "Chacelon," and the viscose process will be marketed with the names "Sunbeam" and "Sunnist." The selling arrangement will be effective at once.

In the market it was felt that the step was another bringing Chatillon and Tubize closer together. At present there are three Tubize directors on the board of American Chatillon, John Wyckoff Mettler, Rufus W. Scott and Roland L. Taylor. Dr. D. M. Balsam, president of American Chatillon, is on the Tubize board.

Recently it was announced that these two companies would jointly erect an acetate plant, in which they would both own half of the common stock, and in which Tubize would buy the preferred stock. This company is to be known as the National Acetate Silk Company.

It is felt that the new arrangement is to the economic benefit of both companies, since it will allow the large sales organization to work on the Chatillon yarns and thereby have three types of yarn to offer. They could therefore cater to practically every requirement for synthetic yarns. It was also felt that the one sales organization would materially reduce the selling cost per pound of yarn.



Carding



Roy Traverse Cotton Card Grinder



Roy Roller Cotton Card Grinder

This most important operation can be done well only if your cards are in first class condition. Roy Card Grinders will keep them in good shape all the time.

Every mill man knows that if he doesn't card his stock properly there is trouble ahead.

As specialists of 60 years standing in the manufacture of card grinding machinery, we are always ready to give you advice and service promptly and cheerfully.

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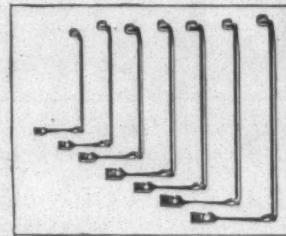
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Time
Now



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We can "take stock" of your machinery condition. If it is not giving 100 per cent production, our unexcelled Repair Department will put it in shape to produce at capacity, and you are going to need it soon.

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Cotton Mill Machinery*

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P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

19

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

Spinning Spindles.....	Looms.....
.....	Superintendent.....
.....	Carder.....
.....	Spinner.....
.....	Weaver.....
.....	Cloth Room.....
.....	Dyer.....
.....	Master Mechanic.....

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Engineers for the Textile Industry

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Efficient Cleaning of Cotton

(Continued from Page 9)

yond this point. This is indicated mathematically by the calculation of the delivery from the cage: Lb. per min.=lb. per sq. ft. \times width (ft.) \times speed in ft. per min.

The natural corollary of this argument is that the size of the exposed area of the cage should be proportionate to the production with which the machine is dealing—that is to say, if the size of the cage and exposed area be correct for 25,000 lb. per week, then in a finisher scutcher dealing with 10,000 lb. the exposed area should be correspondingly reduced in order to give the most even distribution on the cage surface.

It would appear to be doubtful as to how far it is desirable so to shape the chamber leading up to the cage as to encourage eddies. If air does pass through any uncovered portion in any quantity then it would be expected that the cotton would be drawn up to it. Since there is no cotton on it, there cannot be very much air passing through it. In view of this consideration, therefore, it would appear almost unquestionable that the ordinary condensing cage is extremely inefficient as a dust remover. This conclusion is borne out by the present atmospheric condition of cardrooms in general, and the anxiety of the Government, operatives, and employers with regard thereto.

The most conclusive proof of the truth of this is given when treating comber waste. Working upon the theory that the heavy dirt is easy to extract by means of centrifugal force, and that it is the light and small dirt that goes forward with the cotton to the lap, and that it is only small specks which fall out during the drafting process, and if not ejected during passage are embodied in the yarn, efforts were made to deal with these in an unusual manner. Observation of working machines showed that light impurities were constantly being ejected between the bars of the rotary machine and being returned to the cotton passage.

The air in the dirt box of a Crighton was observed to be heavily charged with dust, etc. Therefore, a vacuum cleaner was inserted, and not being designed for continuous running, burnt out. The vacuum cleaner passes a small quantity of air at a high speed and is unsuitable. It was then realized that the dust is present within the bars before discharge to the dirt box. The cast-iron covers on the top of a Buckley opener were removed and replaced by perforated metal, a sheet-iron cover fitted externally to the perforated grid, and a fan attached. The results were astonishing.

Short fibre, small leaf, etc., were extracted in quantity. In the course of time, the perforated grid blocked up, due to long fibres hair-pinning across the bridge pieces between the holes and thus forming streamers. The bridge pieces were increased in width and the trouble was almost removed, but the dust extraction was reduced in proportion to the reduction of the area of the holes. Then became manifest another difficulty: the hood became blocked with fibre and dirt on its outside, and always in one place. In order to provide a remedy the hood was divided. The blocking then took place in each of the two compartments, instead of one. More air inlets were provided with no effect; the shape and width of the hood were altered without good effect.

Air admission from atmosphere was made which reduced the evil, but at the same time reduced the efficiency as a dirt extractor. Finally a large installation was put down in two mills which gave an undoubted improvement in the atmosphere of the cardroom, and increased the flue fly in the dust chamber. Since there were 22 dust fans working and seven hoods, the dust

extraction of the hoods was about nine times more than that of a pair of cages. The cause of the known inefficiency of the hoods was sought for, and this was due to the uneven flow of the air through perforations—an outflow in places and an intake in others, which these experiments were founded has proved to be only partially correct.

Since it was obvious that the bulk of the fine dust generated in the blowing room must pass forward with the cotton and be embodied in the lap, one of the staff of the Shirley Institute suggested that it might be possible to make some alteration to the cage itself, which would increase its efficiency. The outcome of this suggestion was the invention of what is known as the Shirley cage. That is to say, a high-speed cage was introduced at a point where the cotton was moving fast and in a thin film, and the cage was run, deliberately, at a speed which aimed at as small a degree as possible of condensation of the cotton upon its surface. Clean air from atmosphere was then admitted near the periphery of the cage; the cotton was carried forward to the condensing cage by clean air instead of dirty air.

The explanation for the increased amount and the altered character of the dirt separated by the cage is to be found in the fact that much of the cage surface is uncovered; that the draught through the perforation is not obstructed by fibre to the same extent as it is in the condensing sages. Also the cotton is to some extent in motion relative to the periphery of the cage. Attached cotton hairs of reasonable length bridge more than one perforation of the cage and do not pass into its interior; whereas short or broken fibres are free to pass together with dust. On the other hand, with the condensing cages there is no movement of cotton relative to the slow-moving cage surface, and both long and short hairs are trapped by the pressure of other hair upon them. One of the subsidiary difficulties was the measurement and the relative efficiency as dust extractors of various types of cages.

(To Be Continued)

Wanted: A Spinning Wheel

The All India Spinners' Association, with M. K. Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) at the helm, organized for the promotion of the hand spinning and hand weaving cotton industry of the country, offers a prize of \$35,000 for the invention of a spinning wheel or a combination of spinning wheel and carder for cotton fulfilling the following conditions:

1. The spinning wheel should be handy in size and should be worked by hand or by foot in an ordinary Indian village cottage.
2. It should be such as one woman may work at it for 8 hours a day without undue strain.
3. It should be capable of utilizing hand-card slivers or have attachment of carding.
4. The output of yarn should be 16,000 yards of 12 to 20 counts in 8 hours' continuous working.
5. The machine should be such as can be made available in India at a price not exceeding \$52.
6. The construction of the machine should be substantial and capable of being used, say, 20 years with occasional replacement of wearing parts. The replacement charges should be reasonable and may not exceed 5 per cent of the cost of the machine per year.
7. The competitors should deliver at their own cost at Sabarmati, India, their machines for examination on or before the 30th October, 1930.

SCOTT TESTERS

Substitute test for guess in the judging of yarn or other materials where strength is an important factor. Scott Testing Machines are reliable, substantial, easy to read and easy to operate. They make quality standards possible.



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Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets have showed gradual improvement, but have not gained any great headway since the turn of the year. Trade last week was somewhat above that of the previous week. The slight decline in print cloth prices was responsible for somewhat larger business, most of which was of the small order variety. Scattered trade in sheetings was reported, the week's total sales being rather small.

Print cloths sold Saturday in the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s construction at 6¾c, 68x72s 39-inch at 7¾c, 38½-inch 60x47s 6.25-yard at 5¾c, though a number were holding for from 5½c to 6c, while 39-inch 4-yard 80-squares were at 9¾c and 8.20-yard at 38½-inch 44x40s were generally quoted at 4½c, though they were reported available at 4¾c in a limited number of quarters.

Minor selling and some little continuance of better inquiry were noted in the tire fabric market, though there was no general development of greater selling. The impression remains, however, that tire manufacturers are preparing to cover for their spring production and that part of this covering may be expected fairly soon, in view of the fact that a number of tire firms have announced their intention of getting their spring work under way progressively with the development of the season.

Trading in fine and fancy goods has given promise of broadening out. The aggregate of sales for the market last week, although individual orders averaged of conservative size, presented a very fair yardage. Because of the restrained manner with which most converters operated, the general tendency was to interpret the week's activity as mainly an expression of immediate and nearby needs being filled. Little evidence was found of willingness to trade very far ahead. There was some fair sized placing of commitments in rayon filled flat crepes for delivery to commence February 1 or February 15.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	9¼
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	20-31
Denims	17
Standard prints	9½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

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CLASSIFIED ADS.

Night Spinner Wanted
South Carolina mill wants competent man for night overseer of spinning. Young man preferred. Answer giving experience and references. Address "South Carolina Spinner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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PEPPERELL NAMES PRICES

The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. announces prices on its 1930 line of jacquard crib blankets. "Approximately 5 per cent reduction in prices is carried out through the entire line," said Arthur S. Congdon, in charge of this department. The lists on the new Baby Pepperell blankets, as they are called, were being received by the nearby trade.

"A large volume of business was placed immediately upon the announcement," reported Mr. Congdon. "The company believes with the lower prices offered, coupled with the modern styling throughout, production will be taxed to its capacity within a short time."

PRINTS 2 TO 20 COLORS

A new automatic surface printing machine for textiles has been developed in Europe, which can handle from two to twenty colors. The machine is 16½ feet high, 25 feet deep and 11 feet wide. It weighs over 17½ tons, and requires from 7 to 10 horsepower for operation.

The manufacturers, Maschinenfabrik Max Kroenert, of Altona-Bahrenfeld, Germany, claim that the machine permits quick changes in pattern and can be operated with very little labor and at a low cost. It is claimed to give a clear, well-defined print and does not smudge.

It is used for printing silk, rayon, cotton, wool, linen and plush fabrics. The machine does not require engraved copper rolls, but instead the design is raised on the printing roll. The pattern is printed on a transfer blanket, which then transfers the printed pattern to the cloth. The fabric to be printed runs on the surface of the main cylinder.

This type of printing is used extensively in wall and other paper printing, but is not used to any extent for cloth printing in the United States, as it has been the belief that sufficiently clear outlines cannot be secured. However, the new development is claimed to overcome the objections previously made.

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Underwear Manufacturers in Merger

Announcement is made of the incorporation of a new company in which three outstanding leaders in the underwear field join forces. This company, to be known as B. V. D., Inc., will hold the stock of the Atlas Underwear Company, of Piqua, Ohio; Regatta Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Baltimore, Md., and the B. V. D. Co., Inc., of New York City, and its subsidiaries, although each of these companies will continue to operate under its present management and time-tested policies.

The B. V. D. Co., Inc., has long been known as the pioneer of woven underwear manufacturers, their trademark "B. V. D." being the most famous underwear brand in the world. The distribution of the various "B. V. D." products, including their new lines of knitted underwear, will be continued as heretofore.

Atlas Underwear Company, of Piqua, Ohio, is a pioneer in the manufacture of highest quality knit union suits, and is generally accredited by the trade with having introduced many of the construction features which have brought about the increasing popularity of the knit union suit. They have distributed and will continue to distribute through wholesale channels.

The inclusion of the third member of this group, Regatta Manufacturing Co., Inc., is an equally important factor, contributing, as it does, an output of the type of de luxe and novelty underwear. Regatta Manufacturing Co., Inc., will continue to distribute its products direct to the largest and finest department stores and haberdashers in the country.

Back of all three underwear manufacturing plants, which will be continued under the same executive personnel that has been responsible for their past successes, stand the B. V. D. spinning and weaving mills and finishing plants, which will provide both piece goods and yarns for the underwear manufacturing units. Thus there is brought together for the first time in commercial history complete units of all types of men's high quality underwear manufacturing with ownership control and supervision of their raw materials.

Decline in Cloth Imports

Arrivals of foreign cotton goods into the United States through the principal ports of entry have continued to decline, is the statement made by C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Carolinas office of the United States Department of Commerce, First National Bank Building, Charlotte. Imports for the eleven months ending November, last, aggregated approximately 45,179,000 square yards, valued at \$11,649,000 as compared with 46,709,000 square yards valued at \$11,579,000 for the comparable period of 1928. The bulk of these goods is received from Europe through New York.

While there has been a slight increase in imports of poplins, broadcloths, madres, oxfords and other shirtings, there was a decline in arrivals of sateens. Imports of unbleached lawns, organdies, nainsooks and similar fine goods of average yarn number above 40 declined from 8,432,000 square yards in 1928 to 5,712,000 square yards during the first eleven months of last year. For this period there was an increase in imports of bleached goods of these classes of about 1,180,000 square yards. Imports of ratines and dotted swisses increased but there were substantial declines in the arrival of plain or fancy voiles, crepes and jacquard cloths. Imports of foreign ginghams, two or more colors, amounted to slightly over 572,000 square yards for the period under review.

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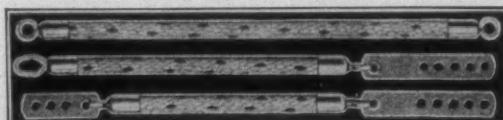
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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer Jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on yarns 4s to 30s white and colored. Best references. No. 5701.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. I. C. S. graduate and practically experienced. No. 5702.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing. References. No. 5703.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Fifteen years with one mill. Good references. No. 5704.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satins and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

FOREIGN TEXTILE NOTES

The Department of Commerce gives the following on foreign textile trade:

Argentina

The Argentine demand for textiles was fair during the first half of December but slower in the second half because of the semi-annual book balancing and the uncertainty of exchange. Wholesalers are expected to place import orders during January for goods for the next Argentine summer—November, 1930, to March, 1931. Wholesalers report that collections are slower but retail Christmas sales are said to have been fairly good.

For the past two years, probably the most popular American cloth on the Argentine market has been silk-mixed crepe, but the demand may decrease next year owing to the desire for some new type of printed cloth, as yet unknown, to replace crepes. Wholesalers apparently overbought crepes during the past year and are now overstocked with the result that the goods are said to be selling with little or no margin of profit. (Cable from Commercial Attaché Alexander V. Dye, Buenos Aires, December 28.)

Switzerland

The Swiss cotton manufacturing industry complained of a serious depression yet purchases of raw cotton in 1929 have been appreciably heavier than in 1928 despite a 16 per cent decline in foreign trade. The inference is that the domestic market was better in 1929. The demand for embroidery and lacess continued very weak. (Cable from Commercial Attaché Charles E. Lyon, Berne, December 27.)

Chile

The Chilean textile market is generally slow although some improvement is reported in the demand for yarns, according to a cable from Commercial Attaché Ralph H. Ackerman, Santiago, December 27, 1929.

Hungary

The textile trade experienced an unsatisfactory year although mill activity registered a slight improvement over 1928. Imports of textiles recorded a decrease of 35 per cent and exports of textiles, a decline of 33 per cent, according to preliminary figures. Textile firms comprised 50 per cent of the total insolvencies in 1929. (Cable from Commercial Attaché William A. Hodgman, Budapest, December 17, 1929.)



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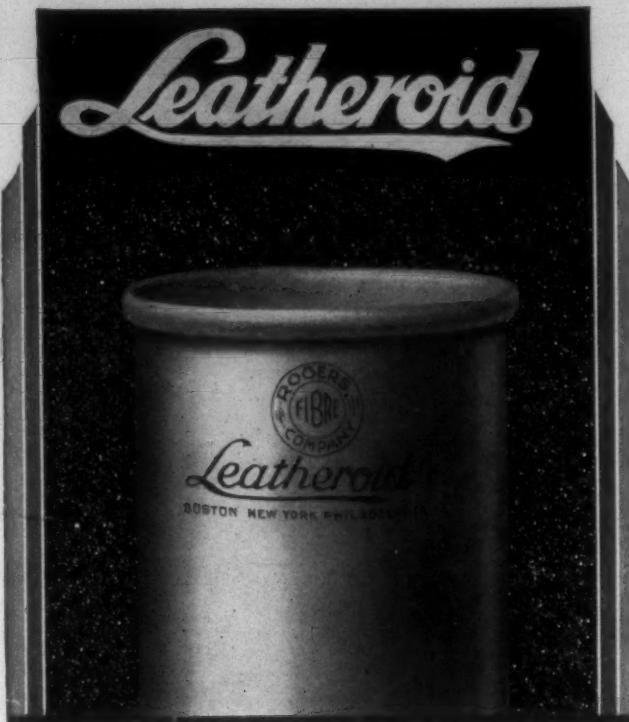
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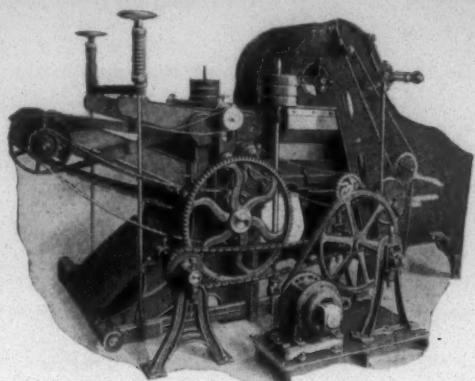


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the eye of the microscope and camera to discover the reason for the better appearance, feel, and color of textile fabrics treated with the

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Manufacturing Co.

Miss Carrie McClellan of Central, was the week-end guest of Miss Ovaline Atkinson of Front street.

Miss Florence Austin spent the week-end with relatives near Duncan S. C.

Miss Cora Hester entertained a large number of the Alice Mill young people at her home on Front street, Saturday night. Those present outside of the village were: Misses Carrie McClellan of Central, Pauline Hester, Irene and Georgia Searcy. Messrs. Harold Reid, Jake Waldrop, of the Easley Mill, Messrs. Erwin Crowe, Marion Thompson of the Arial Mill.

The Sunday school elected the following officers for the year 1930: G. L. Austin, superintendent; L. P. Hayes, assistant; E. H. Atkins, secretary and treasurer; Mina Lee Lesley, chorister, and Miss Nellie Sanders, organist. Last year's goal in attendance, having been set at 200, was reached and this year it has been raised to 300. Everybody please come either as a member or as a visitor. The doors are open to everyone.

The H. & B. Club, just recently formed by Mr. Jack Holder and Mr. Shorty Bigham for the purpose of bringing the young boys in closer contact with the church and Sunday school and with each other, is growing by leaps and bounds. A few weeks ago a box supper was given in order to raise funds. Since that time, the secretary reports about \$40.00 in the treasury. Saturday afternoon, through the kindness of Mr. B. H. Bowen, Mr. A. M. Lewis and Mr. Holder, the boys were carried to Pickens, the county seat, on a sight seeing trip. They visited the County Home and presented a package to each of the 15 inmates, went through the courthouse and county jail. All reported an enjoyable time and came back knowing

a great deal more about their country. They are planning to give a minstrel next. Practice has already been started and further announcement will be made.

X-Y-Z.

IT'S ALL IN THE STATE OF MIND

If you think you are beaten, you are;

If you think you dare not, you don't;

If you think you'd like to win, but you can't,

It's almost a "cinch" you won't;

If you think you'll lose, you've lost,

For out in the world you'll find Success begins with a fellow's will—

It's all in the state of mind.

Full many a race is lost

Ere even a race is run,

And many a coward fails

Ere even his work's begun.

Think big, and your deeds will grow,

Think small and you fall behind,

Think that you can, and you will;

It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you are outclassed, you are;

You've got to think high to rise;

You've got to be sure of yourself before

You can ever win a prize.

Life's battle doesn't always go

To the stronger or faster man;

But sooner or later, the man who wins

Is the fellow who thinks he can.

—Author Unknown.

EATONTON, GA.

Imperial Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Your warm letter and Christmas greetings was forwarded to me here. I'm sorry I failed to inform you of my change of address, but I knew that the Imperial Mills already had a correspondent.

This is my own home town, since I was practically raised—or rather jerked up—here. I have been back here for about three months, and what a change in this village in two years!

Mr. Shelton, our superintendent, is a very industrious man and is doing much for the village in general. The section which is called "Cross the Pond," has been completely gone over and made over, the cottages being remodeled and new paint put on, etc. Streets are being made over now in both sections of the village. We have recently been given water and lights which is something that was badly needed.

Well "Aunt Becky," Christmas is gone and we, all around here, were quite lucky, as no accidents have been reported so far, and Mr. Shelton says he is well pleased with the conduct of the people here. You know he is bitterly opposed to intoxicating drinks.

I nearly forgot to tell you about our band. Mr. Ryan (who was bandmaster in the U. S. Navy for 7 years) is the bandmaster here, and says its the best one he ever taught, in such a short time (about 2½ months). It consists of about 23 pieces, and I'm one of the pieces.

We also have a night school which is another good thing. Mr. Tuck Adkins, who has taught these schools of mill calculations in South Carolina and adjoining States for twelve years, is the teacher here.

Happy New Year everybody. Good luck to the Home Section.

HORSEFACE KLONTZ.

Becky Ann's Own Page

COMPLIMENTS THE NEW STORY

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are hoping that this will be your very best year and that you will stay well and be able to write many more stories. "Alice in Blunderland" is wonderful. Have heard several mill officials commenting on it favorably. It is so timely and fits in so well with conditions now existing in the South.

I note that, as usual, you are taking real facts for the foundation of your story, which of course, makes it doubly valuable. There is no way of telling what a benefit your writings have been to the Southern textile industry, but any mill man knows that your services, as a writer, are great. Having been a mill worker yourself, operatives love you and will listen to and heed your advice.

I think it is high time that Southern mill officials do something for you personally, to express the appreciation which I know they feel for you. You are not so young as you once were, and when you have laid your pen away to pick it up no more, many a one will wish they had done something for your comfort and happiness, and they will rush an order for flowers that you can't enjoy! How much better to "give you the flowers" now.

W. A. HUNT
W. A. HUNT (Overseer),
Macon, Ga.

(Thank you! I believe if you were "John D"—you would fix things so I'd never have another worry, and could spend ALL my time writing! —Aunt Becky).

GOOD OLD COMMON SENSE

Plain good old common sense, educated or uneducated, is a valuable asset. Some of the most sensible and farseeing people know little of books, but are rich in knowledge that comes from observation and experience.

In this fast and frivolous age we find little time for sober thought and self-communion. When brought unexpectedly face to face with great issues, we don't know how to dissect and analyze them and some smart Alec weaves a net for our undoing.

Our lives must be developed along practical lines. Sound principles must govern our minds and hearts if we would make the most of possibilities. In short, common sense must assert itself and stand firmly for those things which make better men and women.

Common sense teaches the manufacturer that efficient employees come from sanitary and comfortable homes, and he provides them. Not only good and comfortable homes,—

but fair wages, churches, schools, community buildings, parks playgrounds recreation and amusements are placed in the reach of all.

The Star of Hope shines for everyone who looks for it. There is every encouragement to develop the sturdy virtues and personal resources that are a product labor, economy and thrift,—all natural offspring or Common Sense.

Brains are valuable according to their fineness. The value of success depends on how success was achieved. If to gain wealth one must part with honor, truth and manhood, then poverty is preferable.

Life is not solely for getting a living; it is for developing the perfect man or woman body, mind and soul. Get a good grip on common sense and profit by the terrible suffering that some are right now undergoing through lack of it.

AINT LIFE FUNNY?

Man comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will.

During his stay on earth, his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstanding.

In his infancy, he is an angel. In his boyhood, he is a devil. In his manhood, he is everything from a lizard up.

If he raises a family, he is a chump.

If he doesn't raise a family, his is too selfish.

If he raises a check, he is a crook.

If he is a poor man, he is a bad manager and has no sense.

If he is rich, he is smart but dishonest.

If he is not in politics, he is an undesirable citizen.

If he is in politics, he is a graftor.

If he goes to church, is a hypocrite.

If he doesn't, he's a sinner.

If he gives to charity, it is for show.

If he doesn't he is a tight-wad.

When he first comes into the world, everybody wants to kiss him. Before he leaves the world, everyone wants to kick him.

If he dies young, there was a great future before him. If he lives to a ripe old age, he is in the way.

—Scranton Accelerator.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna Mill News

"No use frettin' when the rain comes down,
No use grievin' when the gray clouds frown,
No use wailin' when the world's all wrong,
No use sighin' when the wind blows strong;

Only thing that a man can do
Is work and wait till the sky gets blue.

"For it's how life is and the way things are
That you've got to face if you travel far;
An' the storms will come an' the failures, too,
An' plans go wrong spite of all you do;
An' the only thing that will help you win,
If the grit of a man and a stern set chin."

Village News

Miss Sarah Edwards spent last week with friends in Clinton, S. C.

Mrs. Will Monroe of Greenville, S. C., spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Roy Moon.

Mr. Will Smith of Newberry spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Tulula Smith.

Mr. W. C. Whitley of Bessemer City, N. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lovelace last week.

Mr. W. P. Dunaway made a business trip to Columbia, Monday.

Miss Margaret Warren spent the week-end with her sister in Batesburg, S. C.

Mr. John Arthur Addison returned to Madison, Ga., Sunday after spending the holidays with his mother at Joanna Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Cordell of Charlotte, N. C., and Mrs. O. L. Sistrunk of Greenwood, S. C., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Manly.

Mr. William Moorehead returned Saturday to school in Rome, Ga., after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Moorehead.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adams of Prosperity, and O. J. Adams of Newberry were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Adams.

Other Items

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crapps, Milton Road, announce the birth of a son on Wednesday, January 1st.

Miss Wil Lou Gray of the State Department of Education visited our night school on Monday night.

Horace Harvey had the misfortune to fall and break his arm on Wednesday, January 1st.

All the teachers were back in their class rooms on Monday, after having spent the holidays at their respective homes.

Friends of Mrs. Tulula Smith will regret to learn that she is suffering from injuries received from a fall last Saturday. Mrs. Smith is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Manly.

Mr. Louis Hauser, general manager, California Shade Cloth Company, San Francisco, Calif., was a recent visitor in our village.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

Children were taught to disrespect the United States flag and to salute the red flag of Communism. The Christian religion was scoffed at: there were numerous addresses ridiculing those who professed old time religion; they were compared to "ignorant old women" who were "fettered by superstition" and afraid to "think for themselves." The marriage vow was laughed at, and "free love" heralded as the only sensible doctrine and it was openly practiced to the disgust of refined people. Social equality, too was stressed, and great love for the black man professed. Though black, the negro was said to be "just as worthy as the white," and in the Communist camps for children, up North, white and black met on equal footing—slept and ate together and were taught together; this was a little hard for some of the members of the union to swallow, but they were into it, and had to abide by the rules. A few of the better class tore up their union cards and quit, because they couldn't "swallow the nigger."

When Ted learned from Mrs. Avery that Alice was moving to the hotel, the boy was beside himself with jealous rage and apprehension. After seeing her in the arms of Dan the day of the picnic, Ted had furiously vowed to tear her image from his heart, and "let her go her own way." But it was easier said than done, and he had entertained the secret hope that Alice would wake up to her mistake, and be all the better for the experience. But it was hard to forget how she had accepted Dan's kisses, and his nights were long and sleepless.

"She's packing her suitcase, Ted. Maybe if you'd speak to her she would listen. Perhaps she's desperate because you haven't been near her since the picnic. You ought not to hold that as an unforgivable act, and perhaps it's heartbreak that is driving her away. I know she loves you Ted, in spite of appearances," choked Mother Avery. And Ted promised to go and see Alice, and try to reason with her.

"I'll go on to the store, and I won't hurry back," she smiled hopefully. "It can't be possible that she won't listen to you, Ted."

Alice was coming out of her room with a suitcase in her hand when Ted confronted her.

"Alice!" There was love, anguish, despair, jealousy and rage all mingled in the tones of his voice and pictured in his almost deathly face and blood-shot eyes. "Where are you going?"

"It is none of your business," frigidly, dropping the suitcase to the floor.

"Oh darling! None of my business when I've loved you all your life?" he almost sobbed, with arms out-

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

NEWS AROUND OUR HOUSE

We had an egg apiece for breakfast this morning. The change from gravy and bread was due to the recent decline in eggs in sympathy with General Motors.

My wife's kinfolks came up Wednesday morning to spend the week-end. Ham is 50 cents a pound, steak is much higher, and so is lemon cake. They like all 3 of them.

The plumber and his helper came up and did 25 cents worth of work last week. He did not forget to send the following bill: "To time of plumber and helper \$7.00. To 4 washer 5 cents, Total \$9.75."

It is right singular, but 14 of the installment collectors who work our street every week are closely related to the "other" side of my house. She insists that the 64 that are not related to her are some of "mine" that are too good to own it.

The following items were reported entirely out just as I was leaving for pray-meeting last night: Sugar, coffee, soap, flour, balogna, cheese, chicken feed, rat poison, perfume, wash rags, coal, cash, blank checks, baking powders and ink.

The electric light that her aunt left burning in the cloest upstairs was discovered this morning when the man read our meter and fainted. The letter we sent to our friends in Georgia 8 weeks ago telling them not to visit us until April went to the dead-letter office and was returned to us 4 days after the "company" had left. It seems I addressed Jim and Family in N. C., instead of Ga. But there were only 7 children and 2 mothers-in-law with them.

Our 14 hens seemed terrible excited the other morning and we rushed out to kill the mink or possum or polecat, or such other varmint as might be caught disturbing them. We found that 1 of the hens had laid an egg and as it was the first egg the other 13 hens and 1 rooster ever saw, they set up a terrible uproar. A man asked me last week if I kept hens and I told him yes, but not why and how.

We woke up the other morning betwixt 3:30 a. m., and sun-up with a terrible pain that reached from 1 end of our diagram to the center of our anatomy. The doctor was called and he came just before the pearly gates began to open. He asked us what we ate for supper and we said biscuit and he said what else and we said a little piece of hoghead souse and he said what else and we said a small bite of pork sausage and he said what else and we got mad and turned over and decided just to go ahead and die a natural death without a doctor. But he squirted something in our arm and made us take a pint of castor oil. He went home. And we did not get to the office till late that afternoon. It seems funny that what a fellow likes to eat best hurts him worst.

FORT MILL, S. C.

Mill No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill here stopped all this week for Christmas holidays and I know everyone has enjoyed their vacation.

Misses Mae and Nellie Love spent the holidays in Kershaw with their grandmother.

Mrs. C. L. Becknell had as their holiday guests Mrs. Wylie and children of Lexington, N. C., and Mr. Oscar Becknell and family of York, S. C.

The many friends of Mr. E. L. Skipper, our general superintendent, will regret to hear that his mother is very sick at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morrow and children Virginia and Lois, and Miss Grace Moore motored to Hendersonville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Owen of Charlotte, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morrow.

Mrs. Shaw has as her guest, Miss Gladys Shaw of Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chalmers and children spent the holidays with relatives in Greenwood and Ware Shoals.

Mr. P. G. Shaw spent the holidays in Monroe, N. C.

BROWN EYES.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

North Carolina Silk Mill, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had a nice Christmas, and our mill is again on full time, day and night.

Christmas and Holiday Visitors

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Samuel and son Garland, visited the former's parents in Danville, Va.

Mrs. W. G. White, went to see her daughter in Charlotte.

Mr. Willie Jones, in Greensboro with his father.

Mrs. Pearl Connor and sister, Rachael White, visited their sister in Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Steed and daughter, visited her sister, Mrs. N. L. Dawkins, of this place.

Other News

Mrs. J. W. Roberson has gone to Virginia to be with her mother who is very ill.

Mrs. Lois Fordham of Griffin, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cornelia Daye.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Pickett of Durham, visited their grandmother, Mrs. M. M. Daye, recently.

Messrs. DeJos Daye, Walter Roberson and Mr. Hopkins visited Mr. Daye's sister in Chapel Hill.

Mrs. J. W. Roberson, Mrs. Lois Fordham, Mrs. Cornelia Daye, Hallie Roberson and Mr. Burke were visitors in High Point, Sunday.

Mrs. F. J. Samuel and Mrs. Morgan went to Greensboro last week, to see Mrs. Morgan's mother, who is in the hospital.

Mrs. T. W. Smith recently entertained her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, of Greensboro.

Aunt Becky, your new story is just grand.

EMMA.

SPRAY, N. C.

Morehead Cotton Mills Company

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Old Year has gone and the New Year has started off pleasantly for us. We have not had a visit from you in a long time.

stretched in pleading. "Sweetheart, let's make up." Alice evaded him and sank into a rocker, for her knees were about to crumble under her.

"And you can say that, after pouting all this time because I went to the picnic?" she flared. And then Ted made a terrible mistake. Jealousy got the better of him as across his mental vision he again saw Alice and Dan in the picnic woods. He folded his arms across his breast and glared down savagely into her frightened upturned face, and ground out between clenched teeth:

"Not because you went to the picnic, but because on the day of the picnic I saw you rolling around in the arms of that damned black-guard, receiving and returning his hot, mad, passionate kisses. Listen to me, now. Do you remember the night before the strike when he and Ella went away? Well, they registered in a hotel in Charlotte as man and wife, signing as Mr. and Mrs. F. Daniel. If they are brother and sister, they are carrying their free love doctrine mighty far. Alice you shall not go to that skunk!"

"You are a liar!" stormed Alice.

"On which point? That I saw you in Dan's arms?—Or that I saw them at the hotel, and their names on the register?" cuttingly.

"You are insulting—get out—I won't listen to you!" and Alice pointed to the door, her eyes blazing.

"Alice, for God's sake—for you own sake, be reasonable. I'm willing to forget and forgive—or stay away from you as you please; but don't leave your mother!"

"Go!" Alice commanded.

Ted rushed out with soul sick and revolting over the outcome of his interference. What a mess he had made of things! He had done the very thing he vowed never to do—tell Alice that he had seen her and Dan! Maybe she would have listened if he had pleaded his love for her forgetting that heart-breaking scene. But could he ever forget it?

Alice hurried out and away, before her mother returned, reached the hotel where she was profusely welcomed, and was assigned to Ella, who had an extra bed in her room. She was a little disturbed to find that Dan had a connecting room, but Ella called her a "prude" declared the arrangement had been "made on purpose," so they could work together more conveniently.

"Besides," she laughed, "the key is on our side, isn't it?" Alice did not know that these arrangements had been made "on purpose" because they knew that sooner or later, she would come to them. They had set a nice little trap for her, and Dan and Alice would often laugh together over what the result might be.

In less than a week, Ella was called away to be gone over night and Alice was amazed and frightened to find the connecting door unlocked and the key gone. Could Ella have taken it? Was it a scheme to blacken her character? Well, she'd show them that she was no fool! Dan was out, and Alice went to the dime store near by, secured a bolt, screws and a screw driver, and securely bolted her door, smiling grimly as she worked, her eyes

narrowed to mere slits. Ella laughed till the tears rolled down her cheeks, when she came home and saw the bolted door.

Alice couldn't agree with Ella and Dan in their free love doctrine, and she did not like the way they cast slurs at the church and the work of Christian people. Their creed was "This little life is all you have; get what you want while the getting is good." Could Ella and Dan be plotting together for her ruin? There had been several little things that had made her wonder. But she could take care of herself, and she'd prove it!

Alice knew right from wrong; she knew that she should go home. But the thought of traveling was too alluring to be easily given up. Other girls traveled and worked,—why not she? She loved the thrill of standing before crowds and swaying them at will, as she was fast learning to do under Dan's careful coaching. She liked to collect money for the poor people who needed it so much—besides she was making a better salary than she had ever made in the mill. The truth was, Dan's magnetism and her infatuation, made a combination that was irresistible,—a combination that many a poor girl has found out too late, is far from being love. Alice vowed that she would be very, very careful.

To salve her conscience, she sent her mother a ten dollar bill by Jim, who she saw one day on the street. In less than an hour he brought it back to her—refused.

"I wish you would come home, Sis," he pleaded. "Mother cries all the time, and I'm afraid she'll be sick." But Alice shook her head. She could never go back and face Ted. She tried to make Jim keep the money, but he would not. There were tears in his eyes when he turned and left her.

After four weeks the strikers were almost destitute. They had joined the union believing implicitly in the promises of their leaders. Many of them with blind trust had put their last dollar into "the treasury" presided over by Joe Jennings and Dan Forrest. Three women and a man—all foreigners with outlandish names, came from the north to put pep into the strike. Strikers were told to get out and solicit aid from local and surrounding territory, and were given thousands of leaflets to distribute, carrying tales of "oppression by a money mad corporation."

For awhile, there was a generous response, but the public soon began to get tired of repeated calls for aid, and advice instead of money and provisions was handed out in no uncertain terms: "Stop begging and go to work! We are tired of feeding slackers!" But by now, their reputation was such that no mill would give them employment.

Notices to vacate the houses had been served. Children were hungry. Mothers pleaded with their men to go to work. But the men could leave the houses and get away from fretting children and complaining wives. It is always the mothers and children who suffer most and bear the brunt in such occasions.

We read your papers regularly and enjoy your writings. Our superintendent and good friend, Mr. W. T. Royster, often speaks of you and wonders why you do not some.

New Year Service

We had an enjoyable New Year's service during the noon-hour, January 1st. Several gospel songs were sung by the entire group. (You ought to slip in at the noon hour and hear our girls sing. It would surprise you, and give you a real treat.) David Martin's colored quartette sang two numbers which were greatly enjoyed. David is our office janitor.

The main feature of the service, and one that will be remembered the whole year, was a speech by Superintendent W. T. Royster. He spoke briefly of material blessings which we have all enjoyed the past year, by the regular running of the mill, and how this could be continued through co-operation, each resolving to do his or her very best to make 1930 a still better year.

He spoke at greater length upon the spiritual blessings that had been each one's privilege to enjoy and of that future hope that mankind has nourished in his heart since the primitive age but has come into full realization and enjoyment of, through the death and resurrection of Him whose birth we have just celebrated at Christmas time. Mr. Royster used some fine illustrations in his talk which proved very impressive to his listeners and made lasting impressions for good.

It is hoped that this shop meeting may be repeated by others of like nature throughout the year and we would all enjoy having "Aunt Becky" to speak for us sometime.

Our present superintendent and overseers are: W. T. Royster, superintendent; C. S. Hudson, overseer carding with T. J. Burroughs, assistant at night; Henry Trye, day fixer; J. H. Reeves, night fixer; C. I. Tolbert, card grinder; J. O. Hopkins, overseer spinning and spooling, with H. T. Isley and Will Vernon, section men in spinning; George Rodgers, section man warping and spooling; J. H. Gibson, engineer and mechanic.

A READER.

WOODRUFF, S. C.

Good Attendance Shown at Brandon And Mills Mill Classes

Night schools which have been in progress at the Brandon and Mills Mill No. 2 plants for the past two months came to a close last week with an enrollment of 39 at the Brandon Mill and 67 at the Mills Mill No. 2, with an average attendance of 28 and 51 respectively. The schools were for adults and included not only the "three R's" through the fifth grade, but also classes in vocational industrial courses at both mills and a domestic science class at Mills Mill No. 2, taught by Miss Janie Ferguson, home economics teacher in the high school.

The teachers of the schools are: Brandon, J. E. Smith, vocational education; Lawton Moore and Miss Louise Hardin. Mills Mill No. 2, A. M. Taylor and Charles Green, vocational (mill mathematics), and E. L. McCormick, designing; O. P. Evans, Misses Eugenia Tonge and Janie Ferguson.

At the Brandon school a Christmas tree was enjoyed on Thursday night, at which time Mrs. M. B. Johnson, Connie and Furman Rice were given prizes for perfect attendance by their teacher.

The vocational classes of the Mills Mill No. 2 closed their school with a banquet at the Franklin Hotel in Spartanburg, Thursday evening with the mill officials as guests. There were 18 students, three teachers and eight guests present.

EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Hannah Pickett Mill No. 1

Dear Aunt Becky:

This mill is running 55 hours per week. We have a beautiful mill and one of the prettiest mill lawns in Rockingham. The mill is equipped with electric water cooler, has 83,648 spindles, and 1,072 looms. We have about the best set of overseers there is in the South—or we think so.

We have two churches and have large attendance at Sunday school.

Well, if I see this in the Home Section, will write again. The new story is fine, but "The Way of a Woman" can't be beat.

VOID.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We hope you have had a very happy Christmas.

The Varsity team has won all its games the past two weeks. Next week the boys will go to Bemis, Tenn., to play the strong team there.

Mr. Ralph Prim and Miss Lorene Mays were among those getting married during the holidays.

The employees in No. 1 and No. 2 card rooms had lots of fun at the Christmas trees at Mr. Clarence and Jim Certain's. This is an annual affair and looked forward to by all the hands.

Miss Thelma Wilkerson of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Clara Nichols of North Carolina is visiting her sister, Miss Martha Nichols.

Houston Goodson and Homer Fisher are home from Auburn for the holidays.

Messrs. Sherman Swindle, Earl Bowers and Beaumont, Theron and Charlie Fisher went to Sparta, Tenn., last week, on a hunting trip.

The Epworth League had a watch night social at the Y. M. C. A., Tuesday night.

The new story is fine.

LOOKING FORWARD.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Cotton Mill To Have New Looms

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. D. L. Jones, overseer of weaving is wearing a broad smile for the New Year, because the company has just placed an order for 102 latest improved new Draper looms to replace all the old Whitin looms.

Master Mechanic III

Mr. L. E. Myers, our master mechanic was taken to the Baptist Hospital in Columbia, for treatment Monday, December 30. Mr. Myers health has been failing for some time, but it is only since the death of his mother, a few weeks ago, that his condition has been serious.

Mr. J. F. Gardner has been ill at his home for several days.

Church News

The Kershaw Baptist Association held their

CHAPTER VII

"We've got to get out and nowhere to go!" reported the people to their leaders.

"Don't move—make them put you out, and, if you can manage to get hurt in the scuffle, it will mean more money for us," they were told. "If they do put you out, we'll get tents for you. We have a train load of supplies coming, and will give you more and better food and clothing than you ever had in your lives." There was great rejoicing over the mention of food, and hope again flamed high in hearts that had been heavy with dread.

But the "relief" train was slow in coming and when it did come, there wasn't enough food to go around. Hungry children fished in garbage cans around stores, for half rotten tomatoes, apples and cabbage, and the local paper reported the situation in plain language.

Then there were bitter denials by the strikers, who declared that they were well fed. Leaders waved hundred dollar bills in the faces of their accusers, too fast for them to be detected as counterfeit. There were rumors and more rumors of great Northern labor leaders coming with aid and finally when they could put it off no longer, a shack was rented and converted into a "commissary" where bread, meat, potatoes and molasses and peas, were carefully measured out to the desperately hungry.

A doctor and nurse made the rounds to see that no one was sick, and fifty families were finally ejected by the sheriff. The mill company offered to move them, or to store their furniture free of charge, but both propositions were bitterly rejected, as per instructions given by their leaders. "Put us out," they yelled defiantly.

Out on the streets they posed at their worst for pictures to be used in sensational write-ups by dishonest and unreliable reporters for labor union papers, made the very impression Dan had hoped for, and brought big donations, many of which never went into the strikers fund.

Many of the strikers were really good people—victims of slick-tongued oratory and hypocritical sympathy. What a pity that they could not look into hotel rooms where "spiked drinks" were freely imbibed and "free love," preached and practiced. What a pity that they could not hear the plots and plans submitted and discussed, to be used in efforts to get money, money and more money! No speculator or gambler ever planned more elaborately to cheat and defraud, than did these radical Reds who posed before their dupes as great benefactors of suffering textile workers!

"How would this work?" suggested Antoinette Schronitz, one of the new recruits: "Write a letter to the Governor that these people are being viciously and maliciously persecuted. That we have been threatened with death. That we have learned that our commissary is to be destroyed and that we shall fight in defense of our lives and property if it becomes necessary,—as is every man's constitutional right. Then"—she turned to Dan and smiled suggestively. He caught her meaning.

(To Be Continued)

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"How can we tell them!" echoed Mrs. Johnstone. "Billy dead and Lester dying; both to be buried in foreign soil! Oh, Lord, I'd rather face Hun bullets than these stricken dears when they shall know."

"And this is Patty's dream come true," added Mr. Johnstone, tottering to the bed and falling across it. "I can't tell her, I just can't do it!"

"What's that you can't tell, and who is it you can't tell it to?" and there stood Patty, who had come up to tell Mrs. Johnstone all about the big parade—as she had not been well enough to attend. Both the old people were silent, a great pity in their eyes.

Patty gripped the back of a chair and her face went deathly white. Mrs. Johnstone drew her to a seat, sat down beside her holding her hands tenderly, and said softly:

"We've had a message"—Patty winced, then steadied herself for the blow—"We've had a message—that Billy and Lester were both wounded."

"Let—me—see—it," Patty asked, and Mr. Johnstone rose from the bed, seated himself on the other side of Patty, his arms around her shoulders, and laid the awful slip of paper in her hand. She read it over and over. Not a word or a sigh escaped her, not a tear fell, but the twitching of lips and muscles the frozen horror that settled on her deathly white face, the agony of her wide open eyes, were far more terrible, and alarming. At last she broke into horrible unearthly laughter, and cried out shrilly:

"And I thought there was a God!"

The angels must have groaned in pity then, and sighed in relief when Patty sank into a state of unconsciousness. Brain fever set in, and for many long weary weeks, she was unconscious, and babbled incessantly, while her father, mother, and Jeanie Rivers, fought death from the door, and almost lived on prayer.

Jeanie's faith in God never wavered. She refused to believe that Lester was dead, though she had heard no more, and watched for the postman each day, hoping against hope. Mr. Johnstone's frantic efforts to find out more had been unavailing, and though no official report had come to him of Billy's death, his name had appeared in the fatally wounded columns of the daily papers, and his heart well nigh broke with grief.

"Why can't I find out something!" he groaned. "Why it would seem that my boy was of no more importance than a rat! What had they done with him? But Billy and Lester were not the only ones who had somehow gotten lost in the awful shuffle of war."

Lester's proud old mother, humbled to the level of common people, came to Hope Mills and with tears streaming

union meeting at the Hermitage Baptist church December 28th. Rev. James Outer led the devotional. Interesting speakers of the morning session were Messrs. J. A. Whitley, R. D. Philips, Newton Kelly, Judge M. L. Smith, and Prof. Geo. Faile. Lunch was served at church.

Mr. S. L. Moore led devotional for the afternoon session. After an interesting talk on "Our Church Life," by Rev. E. W. Reynolds of Sumter, S. C., Rev. J. B. Caston read scripture, "Am I My Brothers Keeper?" Gen. 4:9.

The Baptist W. M. U. met with Mrs. E. C. Little, Thursday, January 2nd.

The B. Y. P. U. held a social for the young folks at the Community House, December 21.

The deacons held their meeting at the parsonage Christmas Day, and after their business meeting a turkey dinner was served. Besides the deacons, Mrs. S. L. Moore, Mrs. J. F. Nelson and Mrs. H. O. Burns were present.

The G. T. Club had a Christmas tree at the Community House, December 24th.

Christmas Visitors

Mrs. Martin of Gaffney, S. C., visited her daughter, Mrs. T. C. Ramsey. Mrs. Martin was accompanied by Miss Helen Ramsey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Ramsey.

Mr. Alvin V. Riley of the Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C., spent the Christmas holidays with Mr. Johnnie Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Tart and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tart of Hartsville, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lankford.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Kelly of Hartsville, visited Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Quinn and Mrs. Alice Kelly.

Mrs. J. A. and Miss Carrie Crolley, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Davis and Miss Elizabeth Eddings, spent Christmas in St. George.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Little visited their daughter, Mrs. Earnest Young, in Whitmire.

Mrs. J. T. Taylor and her daughters, Misses Irene and Helen, spent Christmas with Mrs. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dees, at Rembert.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sheffield and their daughter spent Christmas with Mrs. Sheffield's mother Mrs. Cox, in Rockingham, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pearce of Darlington, and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Crolley of Columbia, visited relatives here Christmas week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Harris and son, Stanley, visited Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jones.

Mr. A. V. Wright, Mr. C. Ramsey, and Mr. J. T. Jordan motored to Charlotte, N. C., Sunday, December 29th.

Mr. J. T. Jordan spent Christmas with his family in Lenoir, N. C.

Mr. Johnnie Burns, Miss Ruby Burns, Miss Pearly Welch and Miss Palma Lee Crolley, accompanied Mr. Alvin Riley to his home in Chester, Sunday, and while there Mr. Johnnie Burns' new Chrysler roadster caught fire and was completely destroyed. Mr. H. O. Burns and Rev. C. L. Norman, went to the rescue of the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Crolley and their daughter, Mozell, of Kershaw, visited relatives here Sunday, December 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lankford, Mrs. J. Carter and Mr. J. C. Kennington, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cain in Kershaw, Sunday, December 29th.

Miss Mattie Burns of Millen, Ga., spent a week with Miss Ruby Burns, recently.

Wedding Bells

Miss Ollie Mae Carter and Mr. Andrew E. Trapp were happily married Christmas at the home of Judge McDowell. The bride and groom

are both of Camden and have many friends who congratulate them.

DICK.

SPINDALE, N. C.

Stonecutter Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

I will send you some news. Am a boy, 12 years old, and in the Sixth grade, at school.

The mill company gave each member of every family, a nice treat for Christmas, and everybody enjoyed the time fine.

The mill is running full time with plenty of help.

Mr. C. F. Stancil, formerly of Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., is second hand, and Mr. R. V. Owens, formerly of Dunecan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been promoted from loomfixer to second hand in weaving.

We want you to give us a visit. You are welcome any time.

JAMES OWENS.

(James, we are glad to have a letter from such a bright boy. Glad to note that you have made good progress in your school work. There's a fine future for you, I'm sure, if you keep up your studies.—Aunt Becky.)

MANCHESTER, GA.

Manchester Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill is running full time now after being stopped a week for Christmas. Everybody had a big time Christmas and was ready to go to work. We had two big Christmas trees—one at each mill church and there were nice presents for every member.

Miss Clyde Scoggins is attending school in Atlanta.

Mr. Joe Whelchel has returned here from Gainesville to resume management of the Mill Barber Shop. Everyone welcomes him and we hope he will stay with us this time.

Miss Ruby Hendrix spent the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hendrix. Miss Hendrix is attending the Southern Business College in Atlanta.

TUBBY.

GRAHAM, N. C.

This Man is a Community Asset And Sets Good Example

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

I am an interested reader of your paper and of all your stories; I have read all those in the paper, and always think the last is the best.

Will you please give me the address of "Polly" of Kings Mountain? I read about her daliyahs and would like to get in touch with her.

I am a lover of all flowers and raise a lot; we are in the mill village as you come in to Graham, just before you reach Oneida Mills. Stop to see us and our flowers some time. I have a nice rose garden of fifty plants; I rooted all of them. On the other side of the path I have a garden of all kinds of summer flowers. I have a back ground of beautiful climbing roses across the lot, with golden glow in front

down her withered cheeks sought Jeanie, and pleaded for news that the girl could not give.

"Lester told me about you," she sobbed, "and I refused to think of you seriously—I am sorry—forgive me; I'd gladly give you my blessing and have you as a daughter if my boy could come back to me. Oh, child, this awful war has taught me many lessons! I'd be so glad if you'd come and spend a few days with me in Atlanta. My only comfort now, will be in doing the things my boy wanted me to do."

And so the great world war, striking right and left, leaving scarcely a home anywhere untouched, removed many social barriers erected by pride and wealth, and taught lessons through bloody sacrifice and broken hearts, that will never be forgotten. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man has been forever established.

It was November again before Patty was able to resume her duties in the office, a chastened, sad eyed, white robed little figure, who the mill people looked upon reverently and loved devotedly, showing in so many simple acts of love, that they sympathized with her. A little gold star was pinned just over her heart, and three gold stars had taken the place of black ones in the Hope Mills service flag—one for Billy.

There was continued talk of peace now, a peace outlined by our noble president, Woodrow Wilson, a man chosen of God, for this age of unrest as surely as Moses was chosen to lead the children of Israel from the bondage of Pharaoh.

Jeanie and Patty were almost inseparable, and it was due to Jeanie that Patty did not altogether forget God in her bereavement. Jeanie refused to believe Lester was dead, and when a fearful doubt would enter to torture her soul; she would often slip away to the woods and kneel on the spot where she had resisted temptation and clung to her Savior—a spot made sacred because it was there Lester and Billy both had received impressions that afterwards led them to conversion.

And Jeanie never left that spot comfortless or hopeless.

CHAPTER XXXII

The 11th day of November, 1918, brought the good tidings of Peace, and America went mad with joy. In every town, in every state, a mighty shout of thankfulness rent the air, and in every conceivable way people expressed their gratefulness to God for His mercies, and thanked Him for Woodrow Wilson, the "Man of the Hour," who had labored unceasingly and unselfishly to establish "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," as had been sung by angelic hosts at the birth of Christ.

Later, just as the children of Israel grumbled and complained of the leadership of Moses and clamored for Aaron—so have men done to our noble president.

To those who have kept in touch with present day political activities, we earnestly recommend the 32nd Chapter of Exodus, in comparison. Let every man who has uttered a criticism of President Woodrow Wilson's

administration, go to a mirror and look upon the face of ingratitude, till he hangs his head in shame.

But even in that great day of rejoicing tears and heartaches were not a few, and as flags waved, bands played, bells rang and a "joyful noise went up unto the Lord," many a poor mother, dressed in black, whispered to one next her in the great hosts watching the parades:

"My boy gave his life for this hour!" But in spite of tears and heartaches, they were proud of their dead heroes, and looked in pity upon mothers whose sons had taken no part in the great struggle for humanity's sake.

Patty and Jeanie clung together, and with great lumps in their throats bravely cheered the passing throngs, and fought against memories they cherished as sacred in secret silent thought, when the curtains of night closed out the world. These memories were too sacred and painfully sweet for discussion, but they found comfort in holding each other's hands, and communing with the stars, which, in spite of astronomy, they loved to think were peepholes in the curtain across the portals of heaven through which they got a glimpse of glory.

Mrs. Lane, Lester's mother called occasionally to see Jeanie, and always went away comforted, deeply impressed with the girl's genuine goodness, and marveled over her faith which refused to give up Lester as dead.

Patty watched the rose bush outside her bedroom window in dumb, tearless misery. The 13th of November two years ago, she had told her love to Billy with roses from this very bush. Two years ago, the 13th, was Billy's 26th birthday. Was it only two years ago? It seemed ages since she had crowned him king of hearts, ages on top of ages since that glorious day on Stone Mountain.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th just before the office closed, Patty closed her desk and went to the office of old Mr. Johnstone. He looked up and smiled tenderly as she paused by his side, one hand on his desk to steady himself.

"What is it Patty?" There was a tremulous note in his voice, "You may have anything you want—even to half my kingdom."

"I—I—tomorrow—you know," she faltered.

"Yes, little girl—I know," he replied huskily, putting his big hand over hers.

"I—want the key to—to—his office—just for tomorrow—please. If there's anything that you will need from there—"

"There is not," handing her the key. "Black and I can neither one bear to work in there, and we keep all our things here. Child, Sherman was right; war is hell! We who have suffered such terrible loss and such agony of spirit, have been through Gethsemene and to Golgotha. We shall never forget. But oh, little girl, try to cheer up. And thank God that our loved one was ready to answer the roll call of his eternal Captain! I shall not expect you to work tomorrow. Please don't try to."

Next morning Dr. and Mrs. Anderson tried in vain to keep up a lively conversation at breakfast, but Patty

of it. You go through this to a good vegetable garden and to chickens, cow and pigs.

We have a good place. I do wish everybody would fix up their home. I raise flowers so we can have plenty for the church, and sick. I want to see if I can get a few dahlias from "Polly."

JOHN LINNINS.

West Harden street.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Interesting News Interestingly Reported

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our town was covered with a blanket of snow four inches deep through the holidays, and we did have some snowballing and skating.

Old Santa Claus called at every home and also visited the Christmas tree at the church, and the little children (three hundred of them) were thrilled "most to death" to see dear old St. Nick again. The program at the Christmas tree was fine.

The Christmas tree at the schoolhouse was beautiful and the program was good.

The Happy Girls Club had their Christmas tree at the home of their president and they had as their special guests, Superintendent and Mrs. L. A. Funderburk. After Santa Claus presented all with nice gifts, refreshments were served, and they had a real old-time Christmas party.

All of the overseers received nice presents from their help and the superintendent.

The overseers presented Mr. Funderburk with a nice parlor clock.

If you don't believe we are working for the right company and manager, and superintendent, listen to this: They gave us all a week to play snow-ball! Ask Miss Lillie Guthrie how Mr. Buckner can throw snow!

Mr. Autrey Funderburk of Atlanta, Ga., was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Funderburk.

Miss Myrtle Miller of Birmingham, Ala., was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller.

Miss Sybil Sommers of Laurel, Miss., spent the holidays with her cousin, Miss Geneva Yelverton.

Mr. and Mrs. Greer spent Christmas Day with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Greer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sommers and children of Laurel, Miss., spent the holidays with relatives and friends.

Miss Lucile Combs of Montgomery, Ala., spent Christmas Day with her mother, Mrs. W. T. Combs.

Mr. Walter Phillips of Wyatt, Ala., spent the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Mittie Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nance and little daughter Josephine motored to Wetumpka, Ala., and spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Stacks.

Mr. D. C. Sattonstall spent the holidays in Mississippi, with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Adderson and children was the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adderson, and Mrs. McNeel.

Mrs. M. E. Nance is improving fast after a few days illness.

We are glad to report Mrs. L. A. Funderburk out again after several days of being shut in with a severe cold.

Mrs. M. Guthrie is real sick with a cold. Mr. Robert Tanner of Meridian, Miss., has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Motie Guthrie.

Mrs. W. S. Guthrie is out again after being on the sick list.

Our school stepped out with the attendance banner again this month; they have done this every month, so far, and believe me they will have a loving cup of their own if the other schools don't watch out.

Dear Aunt Becky, a new years has overtaken us, and we hear lots of new resolutions. Let's all try to see the good that is in a fellow, overlook the bad; and if you can't be a help to the community that you live in, get out and let some good fellow take your place.

"Alice in Blunderland" is just fine, and we hope will teach some good lessons.

I hope "Blue Bird" didn't fly away or freeze in the snow.

BILLY JOE.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From Various Communities

The mills all started up Monday, after giving a week for Christmas. The week was spent in visiting and entertaining visitors and having a good time in general.

The Cora Mill put up the prettiest Christmas tree that I have even seen and on Monday night had Christmas exercises. Treats were given to every one; even to the smallest children received toys.

The Phenix Mill presented each hand in the mill with a nice fruit cake, and the hands remembered the overseers with nice gifts.

Overseers of the Dilling Mills were all presented with nice gifts from the employees while the overseers remembered the superintendent with a very useful gift. I haven't heard from the other mills but I am sure they were as generous as the ones I have reported.

Grace Methodist church and the Second Baptist church had exercises Tuesday night and treated the children of the Sounday school.

Rev. Wallace Hartsell of Brevard, has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church here and took charge of the work the first of the year. He moved his family here Monday.

Mr. Albert Morrison of the Bonnie Mill, died suddenly Sunday, of heart trouble. Funeral services were held at the home Monday by Rev. C. A. Hendrix and Rev. J. R. Church and the body was carried to Elbethel for burial.

The 3-pound daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nolen Garner died early in the morning of New Years Day. The funeral was conducted by Rev. J. L. Chaney, at the home of Mrs. Garner's father Mr. Ellison, where they had been visiting for several days and where little Bertha Josephine died. The little body was carried to Mountain Rest cemetery for burial.

East End School opened Thursday, the second of January with the old pupils all back and several new ones. Central and West End opens up next Monday.

Friends of Dr. J. G. Hord will regret to know that he has been carried to a Charlotte hospital for treatment. We hope he will soon be able to return to his practice, here.

Mr. Hugh Williams and Mr. J. B. Mauney joined a party that is touring Florida this week. They will return the latter part of the week.

Mr. Marvin Cranford, student at Clemson College, spent the holidays here with his father Mr. Z. F. Cranford. He returned to Clemson, Thursday.

Mr. Frank Navy and family, Mrs. Sarah Navy and Mrs. R. C. Gantt, attended the funeral of

neither saw or heard. In silence she sipped her coffee, making a pretense of eating a piece of toast. Presently she excused herself, took a pair of scissors and clipped a bunch of dewey roses, placed them in the mate to the vase used two years before on Billy's birthday, and slipped out with them to the office.

Her father and mother watched her with adoring eyes and aching hearts.

"Oh, the way of a woman!" whispered the doctor. "You remained true and loved me when I was not worthy to lace your shoes!" Patty loves a man altogether worthy and will never love another, poor child."

Mrs. Anderson nodded in silent assent.

"Helen, I'd go to the scaffold and die happy, if in so doing I could restore Billy to our broken hearted little girl."

Mrs. Anderson thought, but did not say, that Patty's grief was devoid of the pangs of disgrace such as she had borne, but was instead, softened, and made holy because of the heroism and bravery which folded a mantle of glory about her beloved dead.

Patty went an hour early to the office, and reverently as if by the side of his grave, placed the red love-roses in the cupid vase on Billy's desk, seated herself in his chair, bowed her head on a little scratch pad which held some notes of his last day's work, and lifted her heart to God in prayer:

"Oh God!" she prayed, "I was never worthy of him—that's why you took him. I was proud and without humility, scornful and unforgiving for so long in those days when head and heart clamored for supremacy. But dear God, I thank Thee for the revelation of pure and holy love—love which is all conquering, all ennobling, and I praise thy holy name for the experience of love; even though the future is dark and dreary there are sweet memories to light the way and a glorious hope that in heaven there are no wars, no tears, no parting of loved ones. Billy, you cannot come back to me, but I shall come to you, dear, and the good God, who knows that our hearts and souls were united as surely as if the marriage ceremony had been performed, will bring us together."

A sweet peace filled her heart and as the clock struck eight, Patty arose slowly dried her eyes, looked about the office wistfully, reverently touched the paper weights, old ledgers, etc., went out, locked the door and returned home before any of the office force came in, and sat down in exactly the same chair and place, as on that memorable day.

It seemed to her that Billy must come in, just as two years ago, and demand her surrender. It seemed that she had only to look up to see him standing there just inside the door with outstretched arms. She knew that her mother was kneeling beside her and was holding her hands. As if in a dream she heard her father say:

"Patty, darling, you must brace up—prepare yourself for a surprise!" he pleaded. "Mr. Johnstone just telephoned that—"

"No! I feel Billy's presence—so I know I'm going to

die and be happy with him forevermore. Leave me alone—he's coming! he coming for me! I feel and know it!" Patty rose to her feet, her face radiant with joy, her arms outstretched toward the door; it opened and there stood Billy, leaning on a crutch, one sleeve empty.

"Patty!" he said huskily, "There's not much of me left—and so—" he paused, overcome as Patty, came slowly forward, as if bewildered and uncertain, till her little hands touched his cheeks.

"Billy! oh Billy! she cried, lifting the empty sleeve and putting it round her neck, her young arms went around him, her lips sought his and a fervent "Thank God! Joy never kills!" went up from the lips of Dr. Anderson, echoed by old Mr. Johnstone, who with his wife, laughing through tears, pressed in behind Billy.

"I will never let you out of my sight again!" sobbed Patty. "Oh! thank God, thank God!"

There was a general hand shaking; sobs mingled with laughter, and thanksgiving, and everybody talked at once. The mill whistle blew triumphantly, the band was dismissed from the mill to play and march, flags waved from mill windows, and there was rejoicing everywhere, as the news flew like wildfire that the young president had come home!

"As if the loss of an arm or crippled leg would make me love you less!" cried Patty, when at last she and Billy had been left alone. "Why I love you a thousand times more! And you looked so apologetical—just as if you deserved a scolding—my hero, and it your birthday!"

"I certainly don't deserve to have the most lovely girl in the world sacrifice herself for such a wreck as I am! And notice, dear, I've lost the limbs that were bandaged and pronounced broken, when I played that cruel joke on you, and schemed to make your acquaintance under romantic conditions. Truly I am punished for that deception."

"Billy, don't! I love you—I've always loved you. Among my sweetest memories are the things you dared, in order to know me."

"And I owe my life to Lester Lane," said Billy. Patty, when a fellow goes through the hell we have known, all that is holy and good in him comes to the surface. He may not be a Christian, but out there in No Man's Land, away from friends and loved ones, he gets mighty close to God."

"But where is Lester?" asked Patty. "Oh, Billy, has he come back?"

"Listen! Look!" and he held back the window curtain on a beautiful scene. Coming in at the gate Lester Lane, his face aglow, was supported on one side by his happy old mother and on the other side by Jeanie, her soul in her eyes.

"He has a cork leg," explained Billy. And presently the merry party were all together, and explanations were in order.

Our heroes had been sent to French hospitals and French nurses were so anxious to keep them, that for months, letters lay unmailed or undelivered, and the boys

Mrs. Dan Navy, at Lincolnton, New Year's Day.

Mr. Walter Carpenter and Miss Marie Webb of the Dilling Mill, were married during the holidays.

Aunt Becky, I wish for you the best year you have ever had, and hope you will have time to give us the BEST STORY YET if it is possible for you to write one better than some you have already written.

POLLY.

SELMA, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Old Alabama is a great place to live and especially in the little town of Selma. We have here in our village, people that are among the best. One of the nice things that happened here during the holidays was that Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook had the following gentlemen as dinner guests Christmas Eve. Messrs. Graves, Hodge, Nichols, Newsom, Thornhill, Davis, Thornton Roberts, Willie Cook, and Hooker. Now lots of things that have been done in this good old State the writer don't think that any thing has ever been done more perfectly than the meal served. It was cooked and served to the height of perfection. The saying is: "Mrs. Cook knows her groceries."

After this delightful meal was over we then went to the home of our manager Mr. J. W. Corley. We don't know what Mr. Corley thought of us for crashing his front door but after a talk by Mr. Cook, a fine bird dog was led in and presented to Mr. Corley. He reminded me of a boy with his first red wagon. We took him completely by surprise. On the heels of presenting the dog to Mr. Corley we then gave Mr. Ward, our auditor a pump gun. Well to make a long story short we have the satisfaction of knowing that we made two souls happy. We advise the birds to leave Alabama.

Well its work time again and we are all back on the job and happy to be so. We have a fine crew of help here and believe every employee is contented. We started up with the same crew that we had before closing for the holidays, and that for no other reason, makes the writer believe that they are satisfied. Our Christmas tree was a complete success.

HOOKS.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Always Something Doing at Smyre

Smyre Church presented a Christmas program on Sunday evening, December 22nd to quite a large congregation. The program was given by the Junior Hi and Senior Leagues.

The Mothers' Club and Busy Bee Club met at the community house on Monday evening, December 23rd for the purpose of enjoying a joint meeting. At this time a Christmas program was presented by the Busy Bee Club. A short but very interesting play was given by the girls and then presents were given from a very attractively decorated Christmas tree and every person present received a remembrance. Rev. T. H. Swofford and Mr. Marshall Dilling were the guests of honor and after the gifts were distributed Mr. Dilling made a very interesting talk and at the conclusion of his talk he presented to the clubs a radio. The clubs appreciate this gift very much and take this way of expressing to him their heartfelt thanks.

Smyre church was delighted to have with them at the morning worship hour Rev. R. M. Courtney, presiding elder of the Gastonia district.

Little Miss Virginia Queen has returned to Union Mills, N. C., to resume her studies after spending the Christmas holidays with her sisters, Mrs. R. H. Brown and Miss Hazel Queen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor and son Paul were the guests of the farmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duncan of East Gastonia on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Paul Cox and children J. T. and Frances Love, spent Thursday with Mrs. Cox's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. B. McCarn of Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rowland had as their guests during the holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison and children of Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert returned home Sunday after a week's visit to relatives in Bryson City.

Mrs. Laura Whitener had as dinner guests recently Mr. and Mrs. Will Whitener and son, of Tampa, Fla., and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Whitener and children of West Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling and Marshall, Jr., and Jane Alice were the guests Sunday of Miss Bertha Hipp at her home in Mecklenburg county.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Belt, a son, Willburn Earl, on December 29th, 1929.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to our many friends of Hogansville for their assistance and kind sympathy shown us during the long illness and recent death of our beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Martha Hughes.

We wish to thank especially the police force of LaGrange and the Miller Manufacturing Company of Bainbridge Ga., and others for beautiful floral offerings. May God's richest blessing rest upon each and everyone is our prayer.

Signed,

T. G. HUGHES AND FAMILY.

Hogansville, Ga.

ONLY SANTA IS TRUE

Der ain't no ghosts ner goblins
Dat prowl aroun' at nite;
Der ain't no "bad policeman"
Dat gives poor kids a frite;
Der ain't no little fairies
Dat dwell in buttercups;
Der ain't no Jinx ner Jonahs
Dat worry old grown-ups;
Der ain't no elfs ner elvins
Dat's roamin' in de glade;
Der ain't no spooks ner spirits
Except de kind dat's made—,
An—der ain't no fittin' punishment
Date cumbs within de law.
For him so vile as to tell a chile:
"Der ain't no Santa Claus."

Emil W. Ritter.

WANTED

Names and addresses of a few reliable mill workers who need jobs and can play band music. Only those of good character and sticking ability need apply.

Southern Textile Bulletin

Employment Bureau.

did not know till they started for home, that they had been defrauded of their rights. Being so terribly crippled and maimed, they had decided to wait to announce themselves, and see how the girls would feel about it.

Patty thanked Lester with tears in her eyes for saving Billy from the Huns and in all the world there was not a happier reunion.

Lester Lane came back to Jeanie a Christian man, and all because she had been pure and sweet, and scorned to yield to the tempter. She had not only aroused every noble quality in his makeup, but had planted in his soul a sincere desire for a clean heart and a right spirit, that had led him to surrender his life to Christ.

John Rivers had married the widow Adams, so there was nothing to prevent a double wedding on the following Sunday.

Lester Lane's mother no longer proud and arrogant, but humble and sweet, kissed his bride and blessed her, thankful to take her into her Atlanta home, where she now resides, tenderly loving and beloved.

Patty and Billy have a pretty home near the mill, and "Billy, Jr." is "some boy." Grandpa and Grandma Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, all vie with each other in seeing who can spoil him most, and Hope Mills looks on and smiles.

(The End)

GREENVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Christmas is over and everybody here had a nice time, and were just as happy as could be. We all were blessed. It was gladness in our village. God gave us all health and plenty of nice things to eat. God help us all to be more worthy.

Alabama Mills Company gave each family a bag filled with all kinds of nice fruits, and we sure did appreciate it.

The employees will try to repay the company by steady and industrious co-operation.

In the weave room we have the same overseer, Mr. F. J. Johnson and the same help we started up with. I have never given you our looms fixers names: Mr. G. H. Funderburk, Mr. Abe Hawks, Mr. Tobe Cain; they are all as good as can be found and do all they can to help keep down seconds. We all believe in co-operation. Aunt Becky, our company is only a year old; if it be the good Lord's will, some day we can write a lot about Alabama Mills Company. Its the men who run them, that make good mills.

We have a good mill here, plenty of good help; we don't want anybody but good people. Our superintendent won't keep them if he finds out they are not what they should be. He has a fine family, and they live on the village. Our overseers also live in the village, and the employees are thought well of.

Aunt Becky, the Christmas tree at the Baptist church was nice. The children enjoyed it very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Taylor spent the holidays in Montgomery with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Pewes were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Funderburk, Sunday.

Mr. Dewey Owens and Miss May Owens were the guests of Misses Iva and Willie Sims, Sunday.

Miss Edna Reed spent the holidays with her mother.

The weather was cold and the writer did not get to go to South Carolina, but was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tobe Cain. I never saw such a lovely table; every thing imaginable to eat, and the house was decorated beautifully. A Christmas tree was in one room for their little son, Robert, and Santa brought him many toys. Aunt Becky, both stories are just fine; everybody should read your books.

JUST GREENVILLE.